The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,483.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.		
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle		23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Negapatam		25
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry		27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras		30
„ Mangalore	18	April		
„ Cannanore	19	„	Cocanada	1
„ Calicut	19	„	Visagapatam	2
„ Beypore	19	„	Bimlipatam	3
„ Cochin	20	„	Gopalpore	3
„ Tuticorin	21	„	False Point	4
„ Colombo	22	Arrive	Calcutta	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

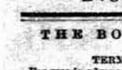
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

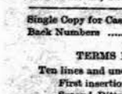
The steam ship MARTABAN, 115 tons, 110 H. P., Commander Wm. A. Rudbert, will be despatched on the 14th current, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.



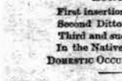
THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to BLAY and MACINTOSH, Brokers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and THALIA.



ONE or the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Leave	Bombay	Saturday.	Leave	Cochin	Beypore.....Saturday.
„	Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„	Beypore	Calicut ..... „
„	Malwan	„	„	Tellicherry	Cannanore.. „
„	Vingorla	„	„	Cannanore	Mangalore..Monday.
„	Goa	Monday.	„	Mangalore	Carwar ..... „
„	Carwar	„	„	Carwar	Goa.....Tuesday.
„	Compta	„	„	Compta	Vingorla..... „
„	Mangalore	Tuesday.	„	Malwan	Ratnagherry Wednesday.
„	Cannanore	Wednesday.	Arrive	Bombay	Thursday.
„	Tellicherry	„			
„	Calicut	„			
„	Beypore	„			
Arrive	Cochin	Thursday.			

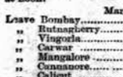
The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th March, 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.



THE first class Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 950 tons register, 300 horse power, expected here about the 10th March, and will sail about the end of the month.—For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March. She will carry passengers at the following rates :

TO SUEZ.....	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

The Steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET & FILS will DESPATCH FIRST CLASS STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of delivering at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamers.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 26	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lavisean, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

CAUTION.

STEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 260 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) passengers from Trieste to BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

SMALLER TENT, FITTED AS ABOVE, FOR PLATES 10 by 8. Price Rs. 200.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
„ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam Ship CATHERINE AYCAR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS.
ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

GRAND TOURNAMENT
OF
THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN
AND
GYMNASTIC TROUPE.

STARTLING SENSATION FEATS,
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC
AND
ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
BY
THE ENTIRE COMPANY,
AND THE
SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES.

Doors open 8-15 ; commencing at 9 o'clock.

THE NEW REGISTERED
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC TENT,
DESIGNED BY, AND MADE FOR,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THIS TENT combines simplicity of construction, with lightness, portability, and strength. It is readily arranged for use, and affords ample working space for the Operator, and means for perfect ventilation. The tent contains a water-tight bath, developing tray, plate box, etc., with hot and water dip ; the cistern, by an ingenious contrivance, forms a chemical chest, and carries the bottles, Collodion pourer, and developing cups.

The tent, when closed, forms a locked Box with straps and handles, measuring 33 by 20 by 10 inches, and weighs about 56 lbs.

Price of the Tent and Tripod Stand, including the above-named apparatus, for 12 by 10 plates. Price Rs. 225.

SMALLER TENT, FITTED AS ABOVE, FOR PLATES 10 by 8. Price Rs. 200.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
BOMBAY.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Services and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Books and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationary, Books, Toys, &c., &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the Wenzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay ; and Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH 1870.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!! GOOD NEWS!!!

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ;
THEREFORE
ALL LOYAL SCOTCHMEN
SHOULD NOT FAIL
TO WITNESS THE
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND SCOTTISH DRAMA
OF
ROB ROY,

Which will be produced To-night for most positively

THE LAST TIME.

The curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Grand Scottish Play of

ROB ROY.

With all the Original Music, and the following powerful cast :

Sir Frederick Vernon	Mr Cull
Rob Roy	Mr W South
Rashleigh Osbaldiston	Mr H Richardson
Francis	Mr S Herberto
Mr Owen	Mr F H Pollock
Bailie Nicol Jarvie	Mr E D Haygarth
MacStewart	Mr Halburum
Major Galbraith	Mr D Olley
Robert	Master MacFarlane
Hamish	Mr Stewart
The Dougal Creature	Mr O Deering
Captain Thornton	Mr F H Pollock
Helen Macgregor	Miss Wadsley Deering
Diana Vernon	Mrs H Richardson
Mattie	Miss Fanny Wiseman
Hostess	Miss Fanny Wiseman

In consequence of the extreme length of the above Drama it will constitute the entire Evening's Entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH,
THE MINSTRELS
IN ANOTHER
GRAND PERFORMANCE.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—None but competent Book-keepers need apply to R. B, Office of this Paper, naming references and Salary expected.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship OBERON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed at the Custom House, and at their risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Towill will not be responsible for the conditions of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents for the ship Oberon.

NOTICE.—LIMITED ACCOMMODATION can be AFFORDED to LADIES and GENTLEMEN in H. M.'s Dockyard to WITNESS the HARBOUR ILLUMINATIONS in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on TUESDAY Evening, March 15th. Intending Visitors should apply for Cards of Admission to the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The HOLDERS of TICKETS for the Reception of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH at Boree Bunder Railway Station, are hereby informed that the Train conveying His Royal Highness is altered and is now timed to reach Boree Bunder Station at 10-15 A.M., on FRIDAY the 11th instant, instead of 4-15 P.M., as stated on the Cards of Invitation.

Visitors are requested to be in their respective places before 9-15 A.M., and no Carriage will be allowed to enter the Station after 9 A.M.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 7th March 1870. General Traffic Manager.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 21st March 1870, at 3 P.M.

To receive and consider the Interim Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869, showing the changes in the Capital account since the Call has been paid, and the Directors' Report up to that date, and to transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. RIPON, from Southampton, 5th February.
„ NYANZA, from Marseilles, 12th February.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ MASSILIA, from Southampton, 29th January.
„ PERSIAN, from Liverpool, 30th January.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, (Limited), in Liquidation.

Upon reading the Affadavit of GEORGE ALOAH KITTRIDGE, one of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the 4th day of March, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Liquidators, I do order that all Creditors of and claimants upon the aforesaid Company do, on or before the 5th day of April 1870, send in their names, addresses and the particulars of their debts, claims and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at their Office in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay, and in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all Claims against the said Company ; and I do further direct that this order be inserted in the "Bombay Government Gazette," once in the "Gazette of India," once in the "Bengal Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Standard," "Jame Jamasheed," and "Bombay Gymnasmachar," respectively.—Dated this 5th day of March 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Attornies for the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS &c. EXPECTED BY S.S. BARODA.

	Rs.	
Grisel's Grotesques, coloured		3 4
Geike's Life ; a Book for Young Men		3 0
Cumming's Fall of Babylon		3 12
Townsend's Survey Map Book of Modern Literature		4 12
Guy Mannering (new edition)		2 4
Roger's Historical Gleanings (2nd series)		3 12
Year Book of Facts for 1870		3 4
Miss Austin's Tales (new edition)		6 12
Reynold's Les Ruines du Chateau de Ravensworth		0 12
Mott's Mnemonicon		2 0
Riviere Pierrot's Cain l'Envoutement		2 0
De Beamoir's Les Mysteries du L'Ile de St. Louis, 2 vols..		3 12
Engineer's Pocket Book for 1870		1 0
Chappell's Opera Books for Cornet		1 0
Cornet Miscellany		1 0
Roger's How of speak, 1870		2 4
Forbes's Hindustani Manual		2 8
Enquire within upon Everything		1 0
Map of Suez Canal		0 8
The Holy Bible, handsomely bound		12 0
New Cavalry Regulations		2 0
World of Fashion for Feb		0 12
Le Follett		1 0
London and Paris for Feb		1 0

Bombay, 8th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALE of GREEN TEA by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of E. D. SASSOON, Esq., in their Godowns, in Marine Street, Fort, in Sassoon's Building, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Blackidass Lallchund :—

167 Boxes of Green Tea, out of a parcel of 256 Boxes, purchased by him, of the following numbers :—

No. 18—89	Boxes of Green Tea.	
„ 19—33	Do.	
„ 20—78	Do.	
„ 21—20	Do.	
„ 22—26	Do.	

In all 256 Boxes Do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale, and lots should be cleared out within 4 days from the day of Sale.

Bombay, 7th March 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command ; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 8th March at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect a new Director.

3rd To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 8th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 24th February 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—The PROPERTY of this Company is now available for the LANDING and STORING of almost every description of Merchandize at reduced rates, of which a revised Tariff may be had on application.

The Timber Depot is ready for the reception of Logs, and Boards and Planks will be landed at the Bunder. The new road from the Mount Road to the Timber Depot, which will be available in about a month, is being constructed for the special convenience of the Timber trade.

For the landing and storing of Coals the property is very advantageously situated, having communication by good roads with all the Steam Mills, which, with one or two exceptions, are not less distance from this Bunder than from any of the other Bunders in Bombay.

Every facility will be rendered by the Company's Assistants at the Bunder in furthering the prompt discharge of Boats, and careful attention will be given to the interests of all persons landing articles at the Bunder.

Steam Cranes are available for the landing of Machinery and heavy packages at moderate rates.

Special arrangements will be made where a large area is occupied for storage purposes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD.—Whereas the following Letters of Advice from the Chief Engineer's Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the Storekeeper's Department of the same Company, that is to say :—

Letter No. 2,482 dated 13th April 1869,
Letter No. 3,263 dated 3rd May 1869,
Letter No. 3,766 dated 3rd August 1869,

have been fraudulently altered in the following particulars :—

In the Letter No. 2,482 the figures 55 have been altered to "550." In the Letter No. 4,263 the figures 38 have been altered to "386." In the Letter No. 3,263, the figures 85 have been altered to "850."

And whereas the following Bills for Sleepers have been fraudulently altered, that is to say :—

In the Bill No. 359 of April 1869, figures 55 have been altered to 550. In the Bill No. 359 of 18th June 1869, figures 38 have been altered to 380. In the Bill No 35 of 2nd August 1869, figures 55 have been altered to 552. In the Bill No. 52 of 3rd August 1869, figures 52 have been altered to 520.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Reward will be PAID by the undersigned, Vundravundass Purshotumdass, one of the Executors of the late Cullianjee Sewjee, Esq., to whomsoever shall give such information as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the offender in all or any one or more of the foregoing instances.

VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay, 12th February 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office, up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., for the conveyance of the INVALIDS of the Season to health, Women, Children, Insanes and Convicts from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, exclusive of proportion of Officers it may be considered necessary to embark with the Troops. As far as it is at present known, 91 standing berths will be required for the Invalids and Insanes, 15 of those for the latter being in the like number of separate cells exclusive of those for the Convicts.

	Invalids.	Inmates	Men in health.	Convicts	Children.
Kurrachee Depot	9	..	..	..	7 12
General Depot	155	2	..	..	9 16
Deolalee Depot	59	18	..	..	9 16
Colaba Lunatic Asylum	..	13	6	..	..
Civilians	..	9	..	3	..
County Goal	..	..	..	3	6
	223	24	24	3	16 28

* Includes one insane woman, wife of one of the inmates.

2. The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey about the 20th instant and to sail from Bombay about the 24th idem. She will be chartered on the terms of the last revised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision and Water, as well as an apparatus for making and baking the bread ration of the Troops and others embarked.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts of vessels taken up, to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Agent for the Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th March 1870.

No. 145.
FORT WILLIAM.
HOME DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.
The 11th January 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1. The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhees, or China grass, is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doub

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	512½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Ens. Issue	162½
4,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	5 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	220
60,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
27,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	126
100,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,555
30,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,025
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	850
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freere Land & Fire Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,625
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	660
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	150
900	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
1,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
1,000	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	72

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103
Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 104-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 156-76

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 5th March, compared with the statement issued on the 26th February:—

LIABILITIES.	26th Feb.	5th Mar.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,08,20,610	97,02,189
Deposits at Head Office	2,70,84,647	2,67,45,342
Deposits at Branches	15,52,554	15,45,492
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,54,939	2,75,561
Reserve	2,92,933	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	7,21,348	8,20,276
	Rs. 4,85,27,037	4,71,80,226
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,64,766	29,25,073
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	14,64,180	15,21,879
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	25,62,394	26,79,380
Bills Discounted & purchased at do. do.	93,29,258	93,79,146
Dead Stock	4,72,907	
Loss written off	20,000	
	4,52,070	4,52,907
Stamps	7,261	7,179
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	9,36,859	11,12,161
Overdrafts	3,109	1,045
Government Reserve, Cash	68,20,617	57,02,189
ash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,57,20,989	1,51,50,534
Do. do. at Branches	71,71,469	73,12,643
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	8,94,072	8,72,490
	Rs. 4,85,27,037	4,71,80,226

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.

ley, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Indore.
emann, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, to appear before A medical board, from Ahmednuggur.
ick, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Ickson, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Boyd, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Asseerghur.
Boxwell, Ensign, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Quirk, Ensign, 41st Regiment, on duty, from England.
olton, Surgeon, 77th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Henderson, Surgeon, Madras Army, on duty, from England.
Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel, B. Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
West, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kolapore.
Collingwood, Captain, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.
Macleod, Major, 28th Light N. I., on medical certificate, from Baroda.
FitzGerald, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Seetabuldee.
Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.
Dickson, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Blair, Captain, Assistant Governor General Agent, from leave, to Tonk.
Morton, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Belooch Regiment, from leave to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Mar. 2.)

Mr. H. F. J. Kean to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Gya, in the first grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. V. Palmer, or until further orders.

Mr. G. A. Kelly to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore, in the second grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. T. Maclean, or until further orders.

Mr. D. R. Lyall to officiate, until farther orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, in the second grade.

Mr. J. F. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, North Lackimpore, is transferred to Nowgong.

Lieutenant W. E. Rutherford, Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Subdivision of North Lackimpore.

The Reverend F. R. Michell to officiate as Chaplain of St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, during the absence, on furlough, of the Reverend J. Cave-Browne, or until further orders, with effect from the 14th Feb.

Mr. R. L. Mangles to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, until further orders.

Mr. J. Boxwell, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. J. Westland, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for three months, from the 17th March.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Officiating Extra Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, for three months, from the 25th March or subsequent day.

Mr. A. E. Falcon to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. C. Richardson, or until further orders.

Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B. and B.A., to have temporary medical charge of the Civil Station of Julpigooree.

Mr. W. J. Reichel to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Bright, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(Fort Saint George Gazette, March 1.)

Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, officiating Collector and Magistrate of Madura, three months' privilege leave, from 1st April 1870.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavery District, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. S. R. Locke, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, Tinnevelly, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

Mr. George Thornhill, to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Robinson as 1st Member.

Mr. James Innes Minchin, to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Thornhill as Second Member.

Mr. William Frederick Hathaway, to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Morris on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Wallace, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore—to have effect from the 18th December last.

Major Edward Lewis Hankin, of the Madras Staff Corps, to act as a Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras, during the absence of Captain Weldon on leave, or until further orders.

Captain William Robert Sheffield, Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, Vizagapatam, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class in Ganjam.

Captain Frederick Dormer Plowden, 17th Regiment N. I., Acting Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, Ganjam, to act an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class in Vizagapatan.

Mr. Charles Powell, Acting Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Nellore, during the employment of Captain H. W. Blair on other duty, or until further orders. This cancels Mr. Powell's appointment in the Gazette of 2nd November 1869.

Surgeon William Robert Cornish, F.R.C.S., to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Ranking on other duties, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon John Murray, M.D., to officiate a Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, during the employment of Surgeon Bidie on other duties, or until further orders—with retrospective effect from the 22nd ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon John Massy Miller, M.D., Zillah Surgeon, Guntoor, to be Civil Surgeon, Cocanada.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 3rd class on the 27th ultimo:—Mr. P. F. Hutchins and Mr. W. F. Hathaway.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, Edward Samuel Tribe, to be Deputy Inspector-General with permanent rank, from the 1st March 1870, vice Kennedy.

Surgeon Major Charles Barclay to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with permanent rank, from the 1st March 1870, vice Balfour, whose tour of appointment will expire on that date.

Surgeon-Major James Lancaster Ranking to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from the 1st March 1870, to complete the Establishment.

Captain H. W. Blair, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, is permitted to proceed to Europe via the Cape, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Colonel C. Cooke, of the Staff Corps, Quarter Master General is permitted to proceed to Europe on (furlough medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stewart, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, to act as Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence, on furlough in Europe, of Colonel J. L. Barrow C.B., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. Cadell, Royal Madras, Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, first class, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Steward, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell will assume charge of the Ordnance Office at Fort St. George, during the absence on duty of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Campbell, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to act as Commissary of Ordnance, first class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cadell, or until further orders.

The services of Colonel A. T. Cadell, Royal Artillery, Acting Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to the Command of the D Royal Horse Brigade.

Surgeon F. Day, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Presidency, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for ten months, and to embark from Bombay.

Colonel Arthur Howlett, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate subject to Her Majesty's approval, as Quarter Master General from the date of departure, and during the absence of Colonel Cooke, or until further orders.

Surgeon George Brodie, M.B., to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper, during the absence of Surgeon Day, on leave or until further orders, with retrospective effect from the 22nd February 1870.

Surgeon J. S. Ridings M.D., in charge 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. Nom. p. ton
	Canes	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bils	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 22 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		6 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dido (s)	Pinchow	Hall, Jan. 22.
7	Tilly (s)	Hannah	Cochin, March 1.
	Caroline	Queenan	Liverpool, Sept. 11.
	Oberon	Towill	Liverpool, Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Oriental (s)	Irvine	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Sir J. B. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Gogo & Bhownuggur.
	Tropique	Banneford	Poondicherry.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Black Prince, Sadler, to Diamond Island.
Ship Ticonderoga, Holland, to Calcutta via Madras.
Ship Jane Leech, Brown, to Madras Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.
Brig Shahool Hamid, to Tuticorin.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
2	Deccan (s)	Kellock	Suez, Feb 6
	Lady Cairns	Cotter	Liverpool, Nov 20
3	Grecian	Guthrie	Liverpool, Nov. 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
1	Mongolia (s)	——	——
	Lady Lawrence	——	——
	Ures	——	——
	Catch Merchant	——	——

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	2 Arabia (s)	Sanders	Calcutta

Passengers sailed per s s Arabia—For Vizagaptam—Mr J A Hamnett, For Coconada—The Rev C Tanner. For Calcutta—Captain Filgate and Mrs Long and 4 children.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 9m. 35s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 25.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·849 inches.
Temperature of the Air	76·4 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0 ,,
Dew Point	68·5 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·773 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·7 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	82·0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	71·8 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	270 miles.

VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, NOTICE is hereby given, that the FLOWER SHOW will OPEN about 5-30 P.M. on MONDAY the 14th March, when H.R.H. will visit the Victoria Gardens.

Only a limited number of Tickets will be issued for that evening. Price Rs 15 each.

APPLICATION for TICKETS to be made in writing to the undersigned not later than the 8th March. Each application should give the name and address of every person for whose admission a Ticket is required. Tickets will not be transferable.

Particulars regarding admission on days subsequent to the 14th March will be hereafter notified.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1870.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The VICTORIA GARDENS will be CLOSED to VISITORS from the 8th instant till the OPENING of the FLOWER SHOW on the 14th idem.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 7th March 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALPAEWALLA—February 27th, at Surat, Roopabai, wife of Kaikusro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, Government Pleader, aged 39 years, of dysentery.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KINLOCH—February 2nd, at 39 Castle Street, Montrose, Scotland, the widow of the late William Kinloch, iron merchant, Bombay, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

NUTHALL—February 19th, at Dacca, the wife of R. D. Nuthall, Esq., Superintendent of Kheddas, of a son.
ADDOCKS—March 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev. A. D. Acocks, River Chaplain, of a son.
OWEN—March 2nd, at No. 1, London Buildings, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Owen, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.
GORDON—February 25th, at Barh, Patna, the wife of Mr. H. W. Gordon, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHOPLAND—MEIK—February 24th, at St. Thomas's Free School Street, by the Rev. J. Grey, Edwin Row Shopland, of H. M.'s Steamer Arracan, to Mary Annie Agnese Borgia, eldest daughter of Captain J. P. Meik, late of H. M.'s 49th Regiment.

DEATH.

HOLLWAY—At Dowlutpore, Tirhoot, Frederick Arthur Hollingsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollway, aged 2 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—February 19th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of F. W. Harris, late Captain, H. M.'s 36th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—CORBOULD-WARREN—March 1st, at St. Peter's Church, Saugor, by the Rev. E. Godfrey, Major W. T. Baker, H. M.'s 12th Regiment of Foot, second surviving son of the late Colonel George Baker, 16th Lancers, to Frances Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. William Corbould-Warren, Rector of Tacolneston, Norfolk.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

IN a Despatch from Sir Stafford Northcote, dated 23rd April 1868, and now given to the public with the Sanitary Commissioners' report for that year, the late Secretary of State desires "to be informed of the organization by which it is proposed, under the Medical Sanitary Inspector's supervision, to secure the health and cleanliness of large towns and villages. In large towns (we continue the quotation) it is presumed the Municipalities will be available for the duty; but I should wish to be informed of the mode in which each Government will satisfy itself that the Municipality of any given towns performs its duty in this respect. I would ask, further, what arrangements will be made for obtaining the same object in small towns and villages." Turning over a page of the report, we find the question in a manner answered by the Sanitary Commissioner as follows; "There has been a considerable extension of municipal government in towns, and in those places where municipal authority is constituted, sanitary measures are in a greater or less degree carried out. . . . Some attention is paid in general to the removal of surface filth, but in all places in India where people are massed, sanitation is very defective. . . It is understood that in many villages filth more and more abounds. . . . Instances, however, are rife in all towns and villages, and the condition of places where horses and cattle are kept in numbers are not satisfactory." Experience having proved that with improved sanitary regulations, cholera has disappeared from many of its favourite haunts, and that foul air and foul water are the causes of half the diseases which afflict mankind, this state of things can hardly be considered as other than eminently unsatisfactory. We would then briefly enquire into the regulations which the Legislature has provided for the remedy of these evils, and at the same time try and discover if some more simple system than that of Municipalities could not be introduced into the smaller towns.

The first remedy which we must notice for the improved sanitation of towns is *the* Act passed for that purpose, usually known as the Municipal Act, against which it is rank heresy to say anything. Its admirers look on it as one of the great weapons by which Oriental prejudice has been overcome to make room for Western civilization. The blessing of self-government has been extended to the apathetic Hindoo, who has been allowed to share in the glorious right of free-born Britons and—tax himself. As the self-imposed taxation, however, is additional to that which is imposed by Government, the blessing is naturally looked at rather suspiciously by those on whom it is conferred and some slight persuasion is found necessary for its introduction in most of the larger towns; while others cannot be persuaded to accept it at all. For this reason in an article on the Local Fund Rules we said that we should like to see the history of the One Anna Cess repeated in the case of Municipal rates, that is, the compulsory levy of these rates substituted for the voluntary in towns in which either on account of their large population or bad sanatory condition, funds for keeping the town in a proper condition and the introduction of penal municipal rules might be necessary.

At present, however large a population a town may have, or in however dirty a state it may be, the Municipal Act XXVI of 1850 can only be introduced on the requisition of the inhabitants. The Act empowers Government to appoint "Commissioners who may make rules for the taxation necessary to raise the required funds, to define and prohibit nuisances and impose reasonable penalties for breach of these rules." Now the Act has been found to work fairly well in our larger towns; and there are few towns in the Presidency with a population of more than five thousand which do not possess a Municipality. It is not our object in this article to criticize the Municipal system generally pursued, nor to propose any alterations in the manner either of the introduction or of the working of the Act. That the whole system of Municipalities, from that of Bombay to the last town whose inhabitants have been persuaded by a zealous Mamledar or energetic Assistant Collector into taxing themselves, in proof of their advanced civilization, needs a thorough revision and searching reform is pretty generally granted—*Minora canamus.*

The Municipal Act is so limited in its application that, however excellently devised, some other measure of sanitary reform must surely be necessary in large towns and villages where the people cannot be brought to see the benefits accruing from its introduction. Government would surely be abdicating its functions were it to restrict itself to carrying out any measure which appeared necessary for the general health and convenience, in those towns only whose inhabitants were willing to tax themselves for the purpose.

The only other special provisions for the preservation of good order and cleanliness in villages are those contained in Act VII and VIII (Bombay) of 1867—two specimens of legislation of about as crude and indifferent a nature as are contained in the statute book of India. The principal sanatory provisions of these Acts are—First: By section 31 of the first-named Act certain offences endangering the public health, decency, or safety are made punishable in towns where a Magistrate is resident, or in such places as the section may have been extended to by Government notification. Second: By section 34 of the same Act, a Full Power Magistrate is empowered to order the removal of prickly pear or other nuisance from the common or waste land of any village, and, in case of the inhabitants not obeying the order, the Magistrate may cause the vegetation or other nuisance to be removed, and on his requisition the cost of the removal "shall be assessed and levied from the inhabitants . . . by the Collector on the requisition of the Magistrate of the District. . . . . by such an assessment on the inhabitants as the Collector may think just." Third: By Act VIII, secs. 15 and 16, Patels who have been specially empowered are enabled to punish with a fine not exceeding one rupee or with "confinement for a period not exceeding twelve hours" certain "nuisances and disorderly acts, which are specified in the sections referred to."

Against the first and last of these provisions we have nothing to say—the first is very limited in its application, as it only applies to the necessarily few towns where Magistrates are resident and to the few places to which the section has been specially extended; the last provision is, owing to the general incapacity of patels, very little acted on. But section 34 of Act VII appears to require more notice, although this is rather late to criticise an Act three years old. In the first place where is the Full Power Magistrate to get his money from to carry on the work of removal of the nuisance? The Act seems only to provide for the recovery of the money *after* the completion of the removal, and in the next place, suppose the Magistrate of the District (who is always the Collector) differs from the Full Power Magistrate as to the expediency or necessity of the removal of the nuisance. Is he bound to carry out the views of his subordinate against his own opinion; or on the other hand, is the Full Power Magistrate to be stultified and rendered ridiculous by the Magistrate of the District refusing to request himself in his other attribute of Collector to assess the inhabitants? The Honourable author of these Acts has left us, and has since distinguished himself by his brilliant onslaught with the Financial Scissors—instruments unwieldy and unscientific as a tailor's goose would be in the same hands—on the system of police, in the constitution of which he himself so materially assisted. He has been succeeded in the Council by a gentleman of long judicial experience, to whom we would respectfully suggest that a revision of Acts VII. and VIII. of 1867 might tend to make their very practical provisions more practicable.

But that something more is required than the regulations already in force, is evident from the Sanitary Commissioners' report, is more evident still to the eyes and nose of the chance traveller who may pass through mofussil villages. Nothing can be done without money, in however small quantities, and a fixed establishment of some sort in every village whose duty it shall be to look after and be responsible for its sanatory condition. Self-government *à l'Anglaise*, however desirable, can scarcely be introduced into all villages where sanatory regulations are necessary, as capable persons are not likely to be found, except in villages where there is an upper stratum of traders in addition to the ordinary cultivating population. The suggestions we would make, are therefore not intended to apply, except to those towns where Municipal government is impracticable; such as they are, we must reserve them for a future article.

IT is reported that Lord Napier of Magdala has taken Lord William Hay's house at Mahasoo.

THE "Englishman" understands that the Secretary of State has definitively decided not to interfere with the existing arrangements of the Bank of Bengal and its agency at Bombay.

UP to 25th ult., we learn, nothing transpired at Muscat likely to disturb the peace of the place. H. M. S. Bullinch arrived a day or two before that date, and there was another Government vessel in the port.

HIS HIGHNESS Meer Ally Mooradkhan Khurpore, a chief of Upper Sind, is expected here on the 12th inst. with Colonel Sir W. Merewether, on his way through the canal.

THE Commissioner in Sind, to be present during the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

IT is considered almost certain that Colonel McLeod Innes will succeed Colonel Chesney as Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to Government in the Accounts Branch.

THE "Englishman" says that the Brigade Commands at Rawul Pindee, Cawnpore, and Dinapore are to be abolished forthwith. The Brigade Majors at Delhi, Cawnpore, Dinapore, and Benares are also to be disestablished.

COLONEL A. A. CROMMELIN will, it is believed, officiate for Colonel R. Strachey as Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D.; Major E. C. S. Williams presiding over the Railway, and Colonel J. C. Anderson over the Irrigation Branch.

SINCE the arrival of the fever-stricken 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers at Bangalore from Kurrachee the health of the men has, it appears, improved but slowly. Sickness still clings to them, and large numbers fill the hospital daily. A few months in Bangalore will probably, however, work a considerable change in this respect.

THERE is a rumour (says the "Pioneer") that Colonel Allen B. Johnson is about to take leave to England. We hope and believe this is erroneous. Colonel A. B. Johnson's claims to succeed General Norman are universally recognized, and, indeed, with Colonel G. Chesney about to leave India, we do not see how otherwise General Norman's place is to be supplied.

THE Bengal Government has received the following telegram:—From O. G. B. MacWilliam, Esq., officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, to the Commissioner of Dacca, Cachar, the 18th February 1870. Edgar writes from Camp on Dhullessur, February 12:—"We got across under Lussai guidance to the south of peak Z (&c. ?), the Lusais would have taken us further south if we were sure of our supplies arriving in time."

THE last mail (says the "Pioneer" of the 5th) brought despatches confirming the rumour we formerly alluded to, to the effect that the Home Government desire to distribute the necessary reduction rateably among all the three Indian armies. "This is a grave blunder. We hope the Indian Government will interpose a protest so solemn and earnest as to leave the whole responsibility of the dangerous measure on the Secretary of State and his Indian Council."

THE Indian Government is said to have positively declined to sanction Mr. Munzinger's proposition to induce some one of the Abyssinian frontier chiefs to arrest the murderers of the late Mr. Dufton. The Viceroy is reported to have expressed an opinion to the effect that he has nothing whatever to do with the affairs of Egypt or Abyssinia, but to have authorized the Political Agent at Aden to communicate anything of importance that may come to his knowledge to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

THE famous Umballa interview is producing strange fruit, judging from a paragraph in a Bengal paper. The Ameer of Cabul is said to have instructed the governor of the city to order the shoemakers to get rid of their stock of shoes by the close of the current Mahommedan year, as from that date all shoes and boots are to be made after the English pattern. At the same time, however, with a soul above leather, he is anxious to obtain the sanction of the British Government to the incorporation of the tributary province of Seistan with his recognized territories as a means of repressing the frequent predatory raids of the Seistan freebooters into his dominions.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, who proceeded to Jubbulpore on Sunday, is to return to-morrow (Wednesday) by a special train.

THE ILLUMINATION.

THE Harbour Board have determined to illuminate the Apollo and Mazagon Bunders, both on the night of the general illumination and on the night of the fête at Elephanta; and the arrangements with that object have been entrusted to the Master Attendant, the executive officer of the Board.

MAJOR GENERAL GORDON.

THE Secretary of State for India, says our Calcutta contemporary the "Englishman," has directed that a severe rebuke is to be administered to Major-General the Hon'ble A.G. Gordon, at present in command of a Division in Bombay, for having remonstrated with the Bombay Government for not admitting him as a member of the Local Legislative Council during the time he was officiating as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, before the arrival of Sir A. Spencer.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

SIR SALAR JUNG gave an entertainment last Saturday night to the ladies and gentlemen at Akola. Dinner was served in his large tent, and a nautch given afterwards in front of the tent, about a dozen celebrated dancing girls from Benares taking part in it. Sir Salar Jung, the Resident of Hyderabad, and a large number of gentlemen left at one o'clock on Sunday for Jubbulpore in a special train provided by the Nizam's Minister. Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar are going to Calcutta, and we hear the latter thinks of visiting England the year after next, and of sending a nephew and perhaps his two young sons there next year.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

ON Sunday evening His Highness the Gaekwar was visited by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his sons, Messrs. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee and others. On arriving at the camp at Dadur the visitors were received by Bhow Sahib Sinday and one of His Highness's staff and conducted to the tent, where they were presented to His Highness. After a very courteous reception the party engaged in conversation on general topics. Half an hour was so passed and then the Gaekwar presented each of his visitors with several pieces of a rich dress called "Punch Sunung" and distributed the usual *pan* and accompaniments.

MORE COAL.

THE Chandah coal field, which was visited the other day by His Excellency the Viceroy, will, there is every reason to believe, turn out much better than was at first expected. And now, we are glad to state, a seam or bed of coal has been struck at Nilji, also in the Woon district, in which 35 feet of coal has been bored, without reaching the bottom of the bed. This new discovery may be part of the same field of coal which is about to be worked at Chandah, and extensive borings are about to be made with the view of getting at a knowledge of the extent of the field and how far it extends northwards towards the G. I. P. Railway. Such a discovery is good news for India, and will add immensely to the importance of the Central Provinces.

THE S. S. BRAZILIAN.

THIS vessel has actually passed through the canal, and the canal route may now be considered the highway for steamers of the largest tonnage between Europe and the East. We have heard various reports as to the Brazilian having had to discharge a part of her cargo, but we believe that none was discharged. The Canal Company was under an engagement to take the steamer through the canal at half the usual charges in the event of it being necessary to discharge cargo, but as the Brazilian was only drawing 19 ft. 4 in. it is incredible that the Canal Company would reduce this draught after passing the French mail boat drawing 20 ft. 6 in. There appears to have been a mistake in not "stiffening" the Brazilian sufficiently, but this is a matter of detail. The great fact is proved beyond doubt that ships of the largest tonnage can be got through the canal.

H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

YESTERDAY the Rao of Kutch came down from his residence at Malabar Hill and paid a visit to some places of public interest in the Fort. His Highness drove in a carriage and four with red liveried attendants, and was accompanied or followed by Major Shortt, Political Resident at Kutch, the Thackore Saheb Kothar, the Thackore of Sanda, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, Mr. Juverilal Umiashunker, and several other gentlemen. The Rao first visited the Mint, where he was conducted through the works by the Mint Master, and next drove to the Dockyard, where Mr. Glidden, Secretary to the Pilotage and Harbour Board, conducted him round the yard. Amongst other interesting matters His Highness was shown the steamers Euphrates and Dacca, both then on the slip. Here, as in the Mint, the Rao manifested considerable interest in what he saw, and put a number of questions, some in English and others in Kutchee. His Highness afterwards drove to the Gun Carriage Department at Colaba, the mysteries of which also he thoroughly explored. The interest of the Kutchees in His Highness seems quite unflagging, and he receives their salaams apparently with the most hearty good-will. We are told that the Rao's escort to Ahmedabad—most of which he left there—comprised 200 gharries, 150 camels, 300 horses and 5 elephants.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 11TH FEB.

THE programme of work for this session set before Parliament in the Queen's Speech is so formidable that even Sir Charles Dilke, in seconding the address, modestly said he could not attempt to give an opinion off-hand on all the matters submitted by Her Majesty for his consideration. The Tory journals, however, complain that the bill of fare is not large enough.

a great and unnatural impetus was given to the cotton industry of these districts at that time, and though, we cannot now look for those almost fabulous returns which were obtained then, I am sure of this,—and I think that those who hear me now and who understand this question much better than I do will admit it,—that at all events a great deal of good ground has been gained and that we are never likely in regard to the cultivation of cotton to go back to the position we were in before the American cotton famine took place. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am informed that in the Central Provinces and the Berars there are at this moment already 2,500,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and allowing for great local consumption and export to other districts of India, the export of cotton to foreign parts amounted in the year 1869 to something like 300,000 bales of 400 lbs each. Now, gentlemen, if you come to consider what a quantity that is you will see what an important industry it is which we are now trying to develope, and what an enormous service we are performing to the country by opening the market to such valuable staples. And not only has the quantity of cotton grown and exported very much increased, but I believe all present will agree with me in saying that there is a marked improvement also in the quality. (Hear, hear.) I am informed that at this moment in the English market it is held that Fair Oomrawuttee and Khamgaon cotton is considered fit to perform nearly three-fourths of the work which is performed by ordinary American cotton, so that in the matter of quality the cotton exported from this district is running the American cotton very hard. Now when I also recollect that the import of Indian cotton into England now stands at the head of the list, it shows also how much England is indebted to India for the supply that which is so necessary for her manufacturing wants. (Hear, hear.) By the late returns that have been furnished to me by my friend, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, furnished to him by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, I find that the whole of the imports of American and Brazilian cotton into England in 1869 did not exceed the whole of the imports of Indian cotton. (Applause.) The American imports amounted to 4,027,000 hundredweights, and the Brazilian imports to 739,000 hundredweights, while the cotton imported from India was 4,757,000 hundredweights, nearly equal to the whole of the cotton imported into England from the whole of the States of North and South America. (Applause.) Now, I venture to say that if any man ten years ago, before the American war took place, had prophesied that in the short space of ten years the imports of cotton into England from India would greatly exceed the imports of cotton from the States of North America he would have been looked upon as little short of a madman, and it just shows the elasticity of trade, how demand will always create supply, and also one most hopeful fact, that the agricultural resources of this great empire are practically unlimited. (Applause.) Gentlemen, though we may congratulate ourselves on the position which Indian cotton has now attained in the European market, we cannot conceal from ourselves that there is still great room for improvement. (Hear, hear.) I believe there is no fear of any cessation in the demand. There is no appearance of that. The mills of Manchester are still going, and we know that they can take a great deal more cotton than they can get; but besides England there is the continent of Europe, in various states of which there is springing up a large demand for cotton, and I think that any idea that there will be during our lifetime any cessation in the demand is purely illusory. That being the case, our object ought to be to do all that lies in us to improve the quality and increase the quantity of cotton for exportation. I have had a good deal of conversation lately with some gentlemen who have come from England and who are well acquainted with this subject, and one thing which I came to India myself I was under the impression that what was most wanted was improvement of the quality of the Indian cotton. I have now, however, learned sufficient to induce me to alter that opinion, and I believe that what the English market now demands is really as great an increase of quantity as you can possibly get. They all say, "Send us cotton; if you send us good cotton, of course then so much the better; but if you send us fair cotton at any price we shall be able to spin it." I must say that the remarks made by gentlemen well acquainted with this subject put me in mind of a saying of an old and convivial friend of mine whom I used to know when I was young. He used to say that the best thing in the world was good wine, and the next best thing in the world was bad wine. (Laughter and applause.) And so I say, whatever we have to do with, whether good or quality, let us have enough of it. Now, I think that it is very much what the Manchester people are saying with regard to cotton. They say, "Give us cotton, give us good cotton if you can, but any sort rather than none." And I believe they are perfectly right, because we know that at this moment the supply that is going to England, to Manchester, at the price it now rules at, is not sufficient, and that a large number of mills in Lancashire are not working anything like full time. Now, I should be very sorry to offer—in fact it would be great presumption in me, in the hearing of so many men who are so thoroughly acquainted with this question, and have done so much for the advancement of cotton culture in India, to offer—any detailed series of recommendations or remarks. I am sure that were I to embark upon such a course I would probably be giving expression to very moderate advice, and if I gave good advice I should only be giving good advice to men who know a great deal more than I do of the subject, and who are I believe doing everything in their power to advance cotton cultivation in this country; but at the same time I should like two or three minutes just to explain to the gentlemen assembled here what the Government of India, as a Government, are trying to do with regard to the improvement and development of cotton cultivation in India. Now, I am sure that those who hear me will agree with me when I say that as far as cotton cultivation is concerned there are three things principally to be aimed at, and three things which are principally to be developed and ascertained by experiment. First, there is the effect of the selection of the seed, and endeavouring to persuade the natives to commit to the ground only those seeds which are most likely to produce healthy and prolific plants; secondly, comes the use as regards cotton of manure and water, of the effects of which, I believe, very little is yet known; and thirdly, a deeper ploughing and improved system of cultivation. With regard to the selection of the seed, at the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Resident at Hyderabad we have sanctioned the establishment of three gardens, one at Hingunghat, one at Oomrawuttee, and the third at Sheagaon. There is no doubt, I think, that if anything has been proved by experiments it is this, that exotic seed does not suit the climate and soil of the Central Provinces and the Berars; and secondly, that there is an enormous advantage to be gained by persuading the cultivator of cotton to be careful in the selection of his seed and take from strong and healthy plants the most prolific bolls for the ensuing year's crop. (Hear, hear.) Now I say that if the exertions of the district officers and of the Cotton Commissioner and his Assistant have succeeded in ascertaining that to be a fact, and if these gentlemen see their way to persuade the cultivator of its use and advantage a very great point is gained—(applause,)—and therefore I say to those who are not yet generally known, though there has been as yet but little opportunity of impressing them upon the people, I think that that one point alone ought to encourage us to go on and ascertain what more we can do in endeavouring to show that a good deal can be done still for the improvement of the cotton cultivation in this country. Mr. Rivett-Carnac informs me that from the state gardens which have been established under the auspices of Government, 30,000 lbs. of improved seed have been saved this year, which will be, I believe, sufficient to sow 2,000 or 3,000 acres, and I believe every effort will be made to induce the cultivators in the neighbourhood of those gardens to take advantage of the seed, to try it at all events. Next year we shall be in a position to speak much more decidedly as to the result of these very interesting experiments. I well know, and I also believe, there is a great deal to be done in the way of experiment with regard to manure. There is nothing in the world that there is so much nonsense talked about as manure. As a practical farmer I can speak to the importance of manure to the land; but the difficulty is to get it, and what every farmer is trying to do is to get a sufficient amount of manure, and we all know that often, unless a farmer goes to such an expense for various artificial manures as would probably not remunerate himself, it is almost impossible that his farm can supply even sufficient for ordinary purposes. And, therefore, though I believe that for the purpose of experiment it will be very desirable to endeavour to ascertain the exact mode to apply the manure, and the exact quantity which is most suitable for the cotton plant; yet still we must know, and everybody who has been engaged in practical agriculture must feel, that in the matter of manure in India there is enormous difficulty. The fact is, in calculating the advantage of manure you must always calculate what it costs. I have no doubt that I could give as good cotton and wheat in India as any man in a flower-pot, but at the same time the cost of the flower-pot would probably exceed the value of the crop which the plants produced, and so it is that we must consider in regard to manure what it really does cost, and in talking of it to the natives we must, if we recommend its use, be prepared to prove to them that the expenditure of money will be the means of a saving to them in the end. (Applause.) And I believe if we make wild recommendations to the natives in regard to manure and the great advantage of purchasing guano and bone dust and other manures which are in the market and using them we shall do more harm than good unless we can show them that they can make money by the experiment. Now with regard to water, that is a different thing, and though the effect of irrigation upon cotton is still to a great extent unknown, yet still under the orders of my friend the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and further, under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad, two or three experiments are about to be tried in the Central Provinces and the Berars as to the use and effect of water on the cotton plant, which may turn out exceedingly useful and valuable. I shall be sorry to express, and I am not in a position to express, any decided opinion as to the quantity of water which should be given, or the best system of cultivation as connected with irrigation, but I believe that, under the direction of those energetic officers who have now undertaken the matter, in two or three years we shall be in a position to speak much more surely upon the question. Then with regard to the third matter, namely, deep ploughing, that I think also requires to be much further experimented upon. Gentlemen who write in pamphlets, and who know very little of the subject, I observe say you must plough deep, that if you plough ten or twenty inches deep you will get a fine crop. It is true that if you do so in certain soil you will get a good crop, but if you do so in bad soil you will probably do a great deal of harm, and in fact there is really no rule of practice to be adopted in regard to deep ploughing. But at the same time, qualifying in that way what I say, I believe that throughout the Central Provinces an enormous result is to be obtained by deeper cultivation of the soil, and I believe the experiments being made, and which will be made, in regard to deep ploughing in certain localities will be attended with great success. So far with regard to the agricultural part of the question. I am quite aware that a Government can do very little except in the way of example and in the diffusion of information with regard to the actual practice of agriculture. But there are other modes in which a Government can do a great deal to help the development of agricultural industry. I think that to a certain extent the establishment of general model farms is of the greatest possible use. Model farms are of two kinds, one purely experimental, which are useful mainly for scientific purposes, and the other of a practical kind. Now, the experimental farm is really a farm which is, as I said before, made for scientific purposes, and ought to be conducted as much to show what people ought to avoid as what they ought to do—in fact the conductor of a model farm may take as his motto the title of a well-known book, "What to eat, drink, and avoid." (Laughter.) But in regard to the other sort of model farm, really the one which is most useful, it should be conducted in my opinion, and every successful one I have seen has been conducted, on the principle that it will be a purely commercial undertaking, and conducted as far as possible in the ordinary mode of the agriculture of the country, and that the object should be not so much to introduce new systems and new plans but to take advantage of the plans and machines you have at hand. I believe that if you asked a native to put four bullocks into a Scotch plough and go to work with it he would probably think you mad; at all events he would not do it; and perhaps he would be right, because he would make very bad work. But if you can persuade a native that he can greatly improve the old implements with which he has been working, and his fathers before him for generations, you teach him something which is of use to him, and enlist at once all his feelings in your favour; and I do believe that if these principles were kept in view by those gentlemen who have taken so much trouble with model farms they would do much more good in the end, and you would probably find out after many years that the improvement of the means at hand is a great deal better than certain violent changes and the importation of systems of agriculture which a great many of us believe are not at all suitable to this country. (Applause.) And therefore I believe that it is the duty of this Government to a limited and moderate extent to endeavour to encourage as much as possible all establishments conducted upon these principles, and I believe the first object of those who are conducting the management of these model farms should be to show that the process by which they arrive at the improvement of the soil and the increase of production from the land are processes which are cheap and easy, and that they would really bring money into the farmer's pocket. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, besides the encouragement of these model farms, I think that the Government has a most serious duty to perform, and that is in endeavouring as far as possible through the intervention of the able and zealous district officers to improve the means of communication as far as possible. (Applause.) Railways are for the Government to make; improved roads, I believe, can only be made by the constant supervision and attention of those best acquainted with the locality. (Hear, hear.) With regard to railways, we have done in this district, I think, as much as could have been done in the time. We have seen to-day the opening of the first state railway in the cotton district, and I am in hopes that before three weeks are over the survey estimates and plans for the little Oomrawuttee branch will be complete, and that we may hope to commence work upon that branch line at a very early period. In the Central Provinces the Chief Commissioner and the energetic and able officers under him have shown remarkable zeal and expedition in preparing the plans and estimates for the Chandah Railway, and I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Armstrong and Mr. O'Callaghan the other day,—Mr. O'Callaghan who has made the survey, and Mr. Armstrong who has directed it—and I learned that in six weeks the whole of the plans would be ready and sent in to Government. Therefore, as far as railways are concerned, we are doing all we can, and with regard to internal communication we must rely upon the zeal and judgment of those gentlemen who are much better acquainted with the wants of the country in that respect than the departments of Government can possibly be to push on those internal communications that are necessary for the full development of railway lines. I have had the good fortune to be able to ride during the last four days through one of the most important districts in the Central Provinces, a district resembling very much in its character the districts of Berar, and all I can say is, that though the country is wild, and though there is as yet in great part of it little signs of improvement and advancement, yet still it is proved beyond a doubt that coal, cotton, and iron are to be found in almost any quantity within a very short distance of each other; and I cannot conceive that nature could have provided for any district in the world three greater elements of future prosperity. (Applause.) And I have no doubt that before very long a systematic beginning will be made with the mineral wealth lying to the surface, and from the surface extracting, all that can be got from these three staples of industry. Well, gentlemen, we have endeavoured to provide the district as far as possible with good telegraphic communication, and the Cotton Department, under the able superintendence of my friend Mr. Rivett-Carnac, has undertaken to supply the trade from time to time with the most accurate statistics that can be got, and I know that all gentlemen engaged in commerce or in pursuits of industry appreciate more than anything the obtaining of full, early, and reliable information as to the state of the crop and as to its future prospects. Though it has been the duty and the pleasure of this Government to offer many reductions of expenditure in other branches, still I have great pleasure in learning from those who are best acquainted with the subject that in respect to any expenditure which the Government of India have authorised in regard to the development of the cotton cultivation in this district we have not been whatever has taken place, and I certainly should be sorry, and regret deeply, that anything should happen that would limit the very small sum which the Government of India have hitherto been able to devote to these most useful objects. (Applause.) Having said so much on the part of the Government, and having shown that we were doing all we can to place correct information in the possession of the public, to improve communication, to experimentalise on the different forms of cultivation, we must leave it to our mercantile friends to do the rest, and certainly from what we have seen to-day we must come to the conclusion that their exertions will be wanting on their part. (Applause.) We see the bold and courageous manner in which the mercantile interest has planted down in this out-of-the-way place all the mechanical appliances which science can bring to bear upon the pressing and upon the manipulation of cotton in its early stages, and I think we have no occasion to complain of the exertions which the mercantile community are making to help themselves. (Applause.) I can only say that we sincerely hope, and I am sure every officer of the Government who hears me to-night most sincerely wishes for their success and sincerely thanks the enterprises which they have undertaken, I admit principally for their own profits, will be successful and will confer such advantage upon themselves as it must inevitably confer upon the people of this country. (Applause.) But in the consideration of these matters we must think first of the interests of the people of this country. The people of India must be our first thought, for we are here for their welfare and advancement and are bound to do everything to increase their prosperity. (Applause.) Therefore we must not deal with this subject in any way in a selfish or altogether in an English point of view. We must do our best to bring home wealth and prosperity to the door of the Indian proprietor and cultivator, and that ought to be our first object. (Applause.) There is in considering this matter as Englishmen a further consideration which must recommend itself most strongly to our minds, for when we recollect that in encouraging and developing the production of cotton in India, in increasing the quantity and improving the quality, we are contributing to the happiness and to the welfare of large masses of our countrymen at home, it must be a source of gratification to us that we may keep even that object in view. (Hear, hear.) We must recollect that when we increase the quantity and improve the quality of cotton, and set the mills of Manchester more constantly to work, we are conferring vast and inestimable benefits on a class which in a not very recent period, in a time of unparalleled distress, showed almost heroic qualities, and behaved in such a manner as I believe no class of operatives ever before behaved. For weeks and months, and I may say years, in the cotton famine brought want and famine to the doors of the operatives. I happen to know from many of my friends who were engaged in relieving their distress what sufferings they endured and the patience and heroism which they displayed. And when we read in the newspapers that Manchester mills are working only four, or perhaps only three, days in the week, we little know, sitting in India, the tale of misery that that very announcement involves. Depending as most of these people are solely upon their day's labour, we must know that the absence of cotton is to thousands the absence of food. But it is satisfactory to us to know that, standing here, far away in the centre of India, and endeavouring to develop the cotton of this country, we are not only performing our chief duty to the cultivators of this country, but are also conferring a lasting and inestimable boon upon one of the most important and one of the most deserving classes among our countrymen. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we are fortunate here to-night in having the presence of a native nobleman—(applause)—to whom our Government, I say it without flattery, are greatly and deeply indebted. (Loud and continued applause.) Gentlemen, nearly seventy years ago, not fifty miles from here, a battle was fought, a battle which not only had a great effect upon the establishment of British power in India, but which also may be said to have been the cradle of the fame of England's greatest captain. The sepoy general who commanded at Assaye turned out afterwards to have been the man who, of all the generals who ever led the armies of India, contributed the greatest number of victories to his country's fame. Under his command the forces of the Nizam were ranged alongside the British standard. Then as now a firm alliance was established between the Nizam's government and the Government of India; then as now the two governments were engaged in establishing British power throughout these wide realms. Well, times have all changed now. The voice of war is happily no longer heard within these districts; but I am happy to say these friendly feelings and that alliance still remain, and we may count, in our philanthropic endeavours for the welfare of our people, as one of our strongest allies the representative of the government of the Nizam. (Loud applause.) The only enemies we have now to combat are ignorance, prejudice, and idleness, and I believe that in our conflict with these great enemies of society we have no more faithful ally or more sincere friend than Sir Salar Jung. (Loud applause.) At his recommendation the government of the Nizam have within the last few days made a proposal for constructing at its own expense a Hyderabad state railway from Goolburga to Hyderabad. (Applause.) I can only say, having been cognisant of all the communications that have passed upon that subject, that the Minister has shown from the very first a most enlightened desire to bring about the necessary arrangements, and that he has shown no disposition whatsoever to do anything in the matter except what is just, right, honourable, and fair,—(loud applause)—and I am not without hopes that before many days elapse we may be able to announce to the public the outline of an engagement on the part of the Nizam's government to construct a most important line of railway and to construct it at its own expense. That railway will be to a certain extent under British management and British control, but it will I hope always remain essentially, completely and entirely a Hyderabad railway. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, this is very encouraging, and if the Government of India have had the making within the limits of the Assigned Districts the first state railway, Sir Salar Jung will be the first representative of a native government which has made a state railway for itself. (Applause.) And, therefore, though we are here to celebrate the opening of this little state line, we are here also I hope to do honour to one who has set so brilliant an example to his countrymen as he has. (Enthusiastic applause.) Gentlemen, I am afraid I have already detained you too long, and it is getting very dark and we must go, but I cannot complete what I have to say without making one more remark, and it shall be brief. I have during the short time I have been down here been most gratified to see the extreme zeal and energy with which all the officers of the Government are engaging in the work not only of agriculture but of other improvements. Under the able directions of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and of my friend on my right (the Resident at Hyderabad) I have found invariably that those gentlemen who are administrating the affairs of their districts are taking most active part in the promotion of every good work. (Applause). We all work hard in India; and as to how hard the heads of departments and the members of the Secretariat work I am pretty well able to speak; but I do say this, that after all that we have done as the heads of Government and in the various Secretariats of the country, we could do little were not our efforts seconded, and more than seconded,—the works often initiated almost,—by the able and energetic district officers. (Applause.) It is upon them really as a class that the real improvement of the country depends. We are endeavouring to do within the limits of one short generation works that have taken other governments and peoples centuries to perform, and I believe that if at the end of the present generation, the great development and rapid progress to be made on every side is obtained, it will be more due to the active personal zeal of the district officers who carry out the wishes and orders of Government than to the Government who issues these orders. It is much easier to make recommendations than to carry them out. (Applause.) Under the snows of the Himalayas, in feverish jungles, and in burning plains, I have always found the same class of men doing the same good work, and I am perfectly aware that very often their reward is but little. The doors of fame are not open to them as they are to men engaged in other occupations, but that does not seem to daunt them—they press on, being fully and perfectly sure of the importance of their duty and of the righteousness of their cause. (Applause.) I have now seen a good deal of India, having travelled in the short time I have been here over a large portion of the country; and I am very happy to have this opportunity so early in my career of paying our humble tribute of thanks, and bearing testimony to the mode in which their duties are performed generally by the civil and military officers serving under the Government of India. I believe that in the history of the world no sovereign was ever served by a body of men more anxious to perform their duties and more actively engaged in important works and in the improvement of so great a number of people as are the officers who serve under the Government of India. And I believe that they will succeed. I believe that their success is recognised by the world in general, and I believe that as long as they continue the course in which they have for years adopted in this country, it can have no other result but that of contributing to the glory of our Queen, to the credit and honour of the British name, and to the permanent welfare and happiness of the people of India. (Loud and continued applause.)

Sir Salar Jung, who on rising was received with loud cheers, spoke in beautiful Hindustanee much to this effect—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—This evening the Viceroy and Governor General of India has spoken of me in so kindly a manner that I wish now to return my best thanks to His Lordship; but before proceeding further I have to express my regret at not being able to do so satisfactorily in English as I could wish, and I therefore, with the acquiescence of the Resident, hope Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, will kindly interpret what I have to say to His Lordship. On the part of the government which I represent I now express my thanks for the kind allusions made by His Lordship in reference to the alliance and long-existing friendship between the two governments, which these government has always successfully endeavoured to maintain—(applause)—and I assure His Lordship that for the future the same policy will be followed, in all sincerity, with the British government and in support of the British Government, in accordance with our rights, and in all that is reasonable, just, and fitting. (Applause.) I was not aware that I would be obliged to speak this evening, and I was therefore quite unprepared to do so. I hope that these few words will be considered sufficient. I have only to repeat to His Lordship my best wishes. (Loud applause.)

Lord Mayo then said—Don't be alarmed, gentlemen I am not going to detain you with another speech at this late hour, but must ask you to drink a toast, and to drink it in the good old English fashion with all the honours. We have been very much indebted during these two days of our most agreeable meeting to my friend, Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad. (Loud applause.) I am sure that there is not a man here who does not feel that he has performed all the duties of a host in the most munificent, I may almost say magnificent, manner. (Applause.) He has given us an opportunity of meeting in a most agreeable way, and of being partakers in a most interesting ceremony. (Applause.) I hope you will now drink his health with all the honours, and in that way display to him our gratitude for his kindness, for his hospitality, and for the manner in which he has originated and conducted the events for the last forty-eight hours.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk with all the honours.

Mr. Saunders, in acknowledging the toast, said—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—I feel perfectly incapable of returning thanks to you for the kind manner in which you have proposed and honoured the toast of my health. I can only say I have had the greatest pleasure to meet so many of my friends and so many people of whom I had heard before but whom I had not been acquainted with, and I hope such meetings may be more frequent for the future. (Applause.) I hope that when the Oomrawuttee Railway is complete we may have the honour again of seeing your Lordship here; at any rate when the railway to Hyderabad is ready that your Lordship will open it. (Applause.)

TRADE IN SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 1ST MARCH.

Our latest telegraphic advices from Liverpool are dated 24th February, when the market was reported quiet and Fair Dhollerah quoted at 9½d. per lb., thus indicating a reduction of one-eighth pence per pound from the quotations which obtained five days previous to that date. The messages to hand from Manchester are up to the 22nd idem, when the following quotations for shirtings were given, viz., 7 lbs. at 9s. 3d. and 8¼ lbs. at 10s. 10½d. per piece.

Those who were sanguine about our import trade recovering from its inactivity during the past month have been much disappointed, for up to the present moment the re-action expected has not occurred, and the number of operations has been limited. The news from the up-country markets is very discouraging, and as the dulness in Bombay continues unrelieved, prices have undergone no change for the better. Within the past few days, however, there has been some enquiry for grey shirtings, and light cloths are now dearer by an anna per piece.

Printers and madapollams are both in fair request, and of the former nearly one thousand pieces, weighing three pounds, have been disposed of at Rs. 2-10 per piece.

The demand for thirty-nine inch jacconets is satisfactory, and there is a slight improvement in the price of muls, but no business of any importance has been done.

Domestics are dull of sale, but they are nominally unaltered in value.

There is a fair inquiry for blue end T cloths, but the business effected is unimportant. Red ends maintain their firmness, though no sales have taken place.

Longcloths continue unnoticed.

The position of white goods stands unchanged. Tanjibs however command a little attention, and within the past fortnight upwards of two thousand pieces have been sold at Rs. 2-5-3 per piece, showing a slight advance on previous quotations.

Both dyed and printed goods are dull, and the only sale that has been brought to notice is one hundred pieces of orange ground chintzes which fetched Rs. 4-3 per piece.

The demand for Turkey red goods continues languid.

Grey twist is enquired for, and Turkey red yarn, No. 40, has advanced in price by half an anna per pound.

Metals evince no signs of animation as yet.

As regards exports, it is gratifying to find that the discouraging character of the intelligence received from home has not affected our cotton market, and throughout the past month a considerable amount of business has been transacted, though mainly for China. Shippers to Europe have not entered the market freely owing to the rates ruling here showing no margin on home quotations. Up to the 28th of last month six thousand eight hundred bales of cotton have been sent to Bombay, of which five thousand six hundred and seventy-two were "pressed," the remainder "unpressed." The arrivals from up country are still large, and the quality of the "Sind" description is good.

In the demand for wool a fair degree of steadiness has prevailed lately, and some business has been transacted. The "Candahar" kind has risen in price, and upwards of five hundred bales have been disposed of at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-8 per maund. Some business has been done in country wool, too, at the quotations current.

Oilseeds have not been in active demand. Owing to want of rain in Ferozepoor, those who expected a fine crop in that district are likely to be disappointed. A few parcels of white gingelly are reported to have exchanged hands at Rs. 40 to Rs. 41 per candy. Black seed cannot be had for either love or money.

There has been a fair inquiry for grain, but the aggregate amount of business done is not large. In consequence of gram being almost out of stock, its price has advanced to nearly five rupees per candy.

Hemp is unaltered at Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6 per maund.

Indigo is nominally unchanged in value. Shippers to the Persian Gulf have made a few purchases lately.

The market for tonnage has not altered. The vessels on the berth have engaged most of their cargoes. Two—the Concordia and the Norwood—have completed loading, and expect to sail for their respective destinations (London and Liverpool) in a few days. The Charlotte Ann which arrived here on the 4th of last month has been chartered to load for London: she has secured 300 tons of seed at 40s., 150 tons of cotton and wool at 42s. 6d., and some hides at 55s. per ton. The Jane Kilgour proceeded to Marseilles via Gibraltar on the 18th ultimo with a cargo of gingelly seed shipped by Messrs Tyabjee & Co., and the East left a week after for Calcutta with 32,000 cwts. of salt shipped by Messrs Noonan, Maher & Co. The Three Bells and Excelsior, arrived from London, are disengaged.

MR. F. S. CHAPMAN ON LAND REVENUE IN BOMBAY.

MR. F. S. CHAPMAN, the civilian who represents Bombay so independently in the Governor General's legislature, has done for the land system of Western India very much what Mr. Dalyell accomplished some years ago for that of Madras. Mr. Chapman has prepared a "Note" on the administration and progress of the land revenue of Bombay, which does not a little to enlighten those who are not practically acquainted with the system. We trust he will yet add to his Note a historical statement of the tenures in the various parts of the Presidency, and complete the work by contrasting the Bombay system with that of Madras on the one side and the North Western Provinces on the other.

As an ideal, nothing could be better for the people and the Government than this system, if the assessment is light and there is a prospect of its becoming fixed under fair conditions. What would not Bengal give for such a village system at present. Practically the result has been most gratifying. Up to last year when the impost was legalised, the people "voluntarily" contributed one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent., on the total assessments for objects of local improvement such as education and roads. Mr. Pedder is quoted to show that, omitting Sind and the Island of Bombay, the land revenue has increased 44 per cent. in the years inclusive between 1839-40 and 1867-68. Deducting the revenue yielded by Sattara and Canara added to the Presidency in the interval the net increase is nearly 23 per cent., or upwards of half a million sterling in the 28 years. The figures are so remarkable that we give them in detail for each district:—

Collectorates.	Total Collections. 1839-40.	1867-68.
Dharwar	Rs. 10,25,106	24,08,917
Belgaum	13,32,978	16,17,000
Kulladghee or Sholapore	8,81,374	13,01,088
Ruttnagerry	6,95,676	10,64,263
Poona	8,56,425	28,2 ,183
Ahmednuggur	15,00,405	26,58,228
Ahmedabad	12,94,161	18,95,928
Khaira	15,78,373	25,24,191
Surat	38,06,148	51,36,147
Tanna	17,54,553	31,63,948
Khandeish	15,50,596	41,90,641
	1,61,67,795	2,88,71,090
Deduct Sayer Revenue Rs.	.....	77,188
Total	...1,61,67,795	2,87,93,902
Sattara	.....	30,25,823
Canara	.....	12,71,585
Grand Total	...1,61,67,795	3,20,94,973

That the assessment is light is proved by the fact that there is hardly any waste unoccupied land; that the necessity for remission except in the case of a season of extreme scarcity is unknown; that distraint never has to be resorted to, and that the outstanding balances are practically nil which was by no means the case in 1839-40. Mr. Chapman adds that the results of the revisions of the settlements made prior to 1847-48 will be an increase of between thirty and fifty per cent. The work of revising these early settlements has now commenced in some parts of the Presidency. . . .

It must be remembered that the rise of prices has done more for the vast cotton districts of Bombay than for any other province. Mr. Chapman admits that to this cause the increase of revenue is "mainly" due. Against the undoubted merits of the Bombay system must be set its great expense, alike in the periodical survey and assessment of blocks and in the payment of village officers. It cost £399,814 to collect the 3½ millions sterling of land revenue of Bombay and Sindh in 1867-68, besides a nearly equal sum of £377,000 a year paid to village officers. Still this would matter little for a perfect system, if that of Bombay were not exposed, almost as much as that of Madras, to the objection that it keeps the people at one dead level. Mr. Chapman shows that he has not risen above the fascinating but delusive dream of millions of occupancy cultivators all looking to a civilian Government as their terrestrial providence, and paying more and more taxes or rent periodically, while the really wealthy traders are exempt, caste is encouraged and manufactures are unknown. To the doctrines of the dead-level school, which looks on India as a farm to supply England with raw produce in exchange for manufactures, while the land pays all the burdens, we confess that we still prefer the prospect of a progressive because naturally self-developing state of society, in which education shall go hand in hand with fixity of assessment under proper conditions, and as caste breaks up, trades and manufacture shall enrich alike the people and the state.—*Friend of India.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th, 1-58 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Europe. Latest dates of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey, 6th March, 3-34 P.M., via Russia, 4th March 12-45 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 5th March 8-23 A.M., via Russia, 4th March 10-45 P.M.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Ramjee Rowjee, Chich Bunder from Kurrachee.
Bishapa Bhoja, Moorasaett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Anunth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed Goochee Chall, from Deesa.
Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.
Mauledar, from Oomrawuttee.
Adjutant 77th Regiment, from Calcutta.
Graves, from Liverpool, per Oomrawuttee.
Gleave and Company, from Trivandrum.
Mrs. Anderson, Imperial Hotel, from Oomrawuttee.
Luximbhaee Misterene, Bapoo Selunker Warry, from Baroda.
Dorabjee Palonjee, from London.
Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaiswaram.
Maneckjee, from Calcutta.
Furdoonjee Bhurjodjee, from Surat.
H. C. Forde, Esq., from Jamka Tanda v a Hydrabad.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and the Commander-in-Chief having left the Presidency en route to Jubulpore, the usual salutes were fired from the saluting battery yesterday.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced Rama Baloo, a cart driver, to a month's rigorous imprisonment for gambling with dice and money on the Esplanade on Sunday last.

A MARWAREE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Chief Magistrate of Police yesterday committed a Marwaree named Nana Rama to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in the Small Cause Court.

CHARITY.—On the occasion of the funeral obsequies of Bai Roopabai, wife of Mr. Kaikusro Hormusjee Alpaswalla, Government Pleader at Surat, the sum of Rs.1,625 was set aside by her husband, to be invested in Government promissory notes, the interest accruing whereon, to be devoted to annually feeding the blind of that town.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' AND SUBORDINATE JUDGES' EXAMINATION.—There were sixteen candidates for the High Court pleaders' and the Subordinate Judges' examination which commenced yesterday in the High Court. The examiners appointed to conduct the examination are the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Izon, Registrar on the appellate side of the High Court.

THE DETACHMENT 2ND GRENADIERS N. I. will furnish fifty rank and file as a guard of honor to parade in full dress at the Grant Road station at 8-15 A.M. on Wednesday the 9th instant to receive His Highness the Nawab of Cambay. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery on His Highness' arrival. Lieut.-Colonel Whittaker, Staff Corps, will attend at the above mentioned time and place to receive His Highness.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR'S BAND, (Mr. C. A. F. da Fonseca, bandmaster) will play at the Band Stand, Esplanade, on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening at 6 o'clock. The following is the programme of music:—

Overture	La Cenerentola ..... Rossini
Waltz	Journalisten ..... Strauss
Selection	Macbeth ..... Verdi
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse ..... Strauss
Waltz	Hesperus Klänge ..... Gung'l
Galop	Magdala ..... Martin

LECTURE.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee delivered an able and interesting [illegible] course before a crowded audience at the Framjee C[illegible] sajee Institute at 6 P.M. The lecture was on the [illegible] Canal in connection with the commerce of India. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee occupied the chair. The le[illegible]turer dilated at great length upon the future of [illegible] and India, and described the innumerable adv[illegible]ages that would accrue from this great highway of [illegible] nations. He concluded his speech with a brief but [illegible]

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP GLASGOW, from Clyde to Bombay, has put into Queenstown, reported leaky.

THE SHIP CANUTE, Captain Queen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP OBERON, Captain Towell, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material.

THE SHIP HINDOSTAN, Captain Huggun, arrived on the 6th instant from Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GLEN SANNOX, which sailed for Bombay on 27th January, has put back to Liverpool with loss of topmasts, &c.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain Guizler, sailed yesterday for Gogo and Bhownuggur with twenty-one deck passengers.

THE SHIP WIMBLEDON, Captain Hunter, from Bombay to Liverpool, made much water at sea, and threw overboard about one hundred bales of cotton which had been stored in the poop.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, Captain Irvine, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers—For Bunderabas: Syed Turkey. For Kurrachee: Mr. Robert Grey, and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE following steamers have left Suez for Bombay: Milbank, 1,087 tons, on 28th February; Spartan, 1,402 tons, on 3rd March; Head Quarters, for Kurrachee, on 28th February; Bywell Castle, 909 tons, on 28th February; Breadalbane, 1,310 tons, on 19th February; and Robert Lowe, 1,394 tons, on 3rd March.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REGATTA.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, John Jeff, a seaman on board the Tweed, was charged with assaulting Captain Wilson of the Coruvivia It seemed that while the defendant was in one of the boats competing at a race in the Regatta last week, prosecutor was in another boat which got in the course marked out for the race. This increased the excitement defendant was already in with regard to the race and so he seized a rollick and hit prosecutor on one of his hands which has since been much injured. Captain Stuart of the Tweed who was in Court, said that the defendant had been in his ship for a long time and was a quiet, well-behaved man, and that the prosecutor need not have had his boat where it was, unless he was there purposely to get foul; as it was the Tweed's boat nearly lost the race, but it didn't, it won. The Magistrate considering the circumstances did not send the defendant to prison, but fined him Rs. 15.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

EARLY yesterday morning about one o'clock smoke was observed issuing from a stable opposite to the Cursetjee Manockjee's Agiary in the Fort, and in the lane behind the Fort Police Court building. The stable belongs to a Parsee named Pudumjee, and is situated in such a crowded locality that for some time there was a deal of confusion among the neighbouring people, some of whom with the assistance of their friends and relatives left their houses with only a few moveables with them. The rumour spread in a few minutes in the town, and a large crowd of natives came to the spot. Immediately on hearing the noise Mr. Superintendent Moffatt with a few of his subordinates came to the place and did their best to put out the fire

carried on the school in a certain way with the sanction of Mr. Fletcher, and that certain way was this;—that Christians of other denominations were admitted and were not compelled to take part in the religious services of the Church of England other than I have stated.

Mr. Scoble—That does not accord with Mr. Blaney's statement, and is not found by the Bishop.

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Blaney says the same thing.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Blaney says very different. He says the first received all religious instruction except the Catechism, and Miss Prescott says a portion of the Catechism was taught.

The Judge—Teaching the Church Catechism is giving the distinctive education of the Church of England and is just what dissenters object to, for it is the doctrinal teaching of the church.

Mr. McCulloch—That is the contention, and what Mr. Blaney and Miss Prescott agree in. They agree that children not belonging to the Church of England were not required to learn the Church Catechism, and that is the most important part. I don't know that people would object to their children listening to the prayers.

The Judge—It comes to this: the school was in its original distinctive character a Church of England school, and that being its character, a gift was made by Premchund, and you say it was made on the condition that a certain practice which had grown up—which was not compulsory on the manager but had grown up—should be continued. Well, then, it is not a question exactly of the scheme, but whether they are entitled to the gift if they dont fulfil the conditions, and if they want to have the gift whether they must not comply with the conditions. It is impossible on the evidence to contend that this is not a Church of England school. All the dissenters can say is—"You must admit us on the terms that we are not to receive any special religious instruction from you; it may be contended that Premchund's gift was on condition that a certain practice which had grown up should be continued, and if you claim the gift you must keep to the conditions." Then comes the question, was it a condition, annexed to Premchund's gift, that dissenters should be admitted, or was it merely a condition that non-Christians were to be admitted? That is part of the scheme of course, but as to whether dissenters should be admitted Premchund probably did not trouble himself. All he knew probably was that non-Christians were to get an education, and he wished to continue that, but it would be difficult to contend that Premchund insisted on dissenters being admitted.

Mr. McCulloch—It is not contended by me or Miss Prescott that there was any express agreement at all; the only thing is that we maintain that the school should be carried on as it formerly was. The Bishop says that there was an implied agreement, and we find from Premchund's own statement that it was to be conducted in the way in which it had hitherto been.

The Judge—I see what Premchund says, but I don't see any condition in it. The way in which it was conducted then was on Church of England principles with the practice of admitting such persons as were Christians of other denominations at their discretion—and that is very common.

Mr. McCulloch—We don't want any more than that.

The Judge—Then you have it to their own discretion—on such terms as they think proper.

Mr. McCulloch—Not upon such terms as they think proper. The practice was that they should be admitted without being obliged to take part in the religious services if they were non-Christians, and any of the distinctive religious services if they were members of the Church of England. I think we are justified to the fullest extent in asking that that custom shall be continued. It was the term of Premchund's gift that Christians and non-Christians should be admitted at the discretion of the Senior Chaplain,—not upon such terms as the Senior Chaplain might at any time impose, but upon the terms which were then in practice.

The Judge—What is there to show that that was the condition?

Mr. McCulloch—Every school in England is obliged to have a conscience clause when different denominations are admitted, and the asking nothing more. It is not the case of a Christian Government paying money, but here is a heathen giving money on one side and the Government on the other.

The Judge—It all turns on whether the gift was made on the conditions you contend.

Mr. McCulloch—Subject to keep the points strictly separate. There could be no doubt Premchund had intended the gift for the benefit of non-Christians, though it might not be so clear as to dissenters, and he had to ask for a definite finding in the scheme as to each of these two classes. The question as to Jewesses was distinct from these, for they were not popularly known as dissenters.

The Judge—They are dissenters from the Church of England.

Mr. Scoble—They would probably put it the other way,—that the Church of England dissents from them.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, every body does that. The next point is as regards an insufficiency in this finding in the absence of any limitations in the proposed scheme of the application of Premchund's gift to the avowed object of Premchund himself. Premchund unmistakeably says he was anxious it should be appropriated solely to a building, and, to his mind, "no funds," such oriental term for endowment, I suppose. But there is nothing in the scheme to prevent any part of this money being employed for the endowment, and one can see that Premchund has a very definite idea on the matter. And there is a good reason why it should be so,—he was afraid his caste would turn him out if he should appear any part of his money was devoted to supplying food.

The Judge—Spiritual food he means, perhaps. (A laugh.)

Mr. McCulloch—No, I mean animal food. There is another reason why he might object to bestow his money to paying persons to teach particular doctrines and taking animal life. In reply to his Lordship the learned counsel explained that the donation was not sufficient to build a school, but he believed there would be no difficulty in getting the necessary funds. It added that it was intended not to build a distinct house but part of a building for the school, and he produced a plan of the proposed premises as required by Government.

His Lordship remarked that the plan produced seemed a very expensive one; there was one oriel window, for instance, that would be a waste of money. The Court would not likely sanction the school if no scheme were feasible, and he suggested that the donation might be allowed to accumulate until it should be sufficient, or that a plain building should be erected, otherwise a shell might be left like that at Breech Candy.

Mr. McCulloch replied that Government would not allow them to build on the foundations they had begun, unless under the Government plan. But he did not think that matter was at present before his Lordship, for they had no plans to set before the Court. Miss Prescott had no proposal to make and had no concern as to the manner in which the plans was built. As to the point regarding the election of trustees, he said the Bishop had at first suggested the appointment of the Cathedral trustees, and then the alternative of the Bishop of the Diocese being the sole trustee, or the Bishop, Senior Chaplain, and Registrar, and he was instructed to say that the latter alternative was the one which they thought the Court would adopt. He thought there were many reasons for this course. The Bishop was frequently absent, as he had to visit the outlying portions of his diocese, and so was continually absent from duty, and it would be very inconvenient if he were absent when any steps had to be taken for the management of school, whereas if three were appointed, any two might have power to act. As to the proposal of his Lordship with regard to the discretion to be exercised by the Senior Chaplain as to the admission of non-Christian children, Mr. McCulloch thought it was desirable that the word "resident" should be added, as the Chaplain might be absent in England.

[It was here explained however, by Mr. Scoble that whoever was the Senior Chaplain in Bombay would be the person in whom the authority should be vested, and Mr. McCulloch agreed to that.]

Mr. McCulloch then referred to his arguments as to the discretion, and suggested that the clause should run something in this way—"That non-Christian children shall be admitted, subject to the discretion of the Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral as to the eligibility of each particular candidate, but that no child shall be refused admission solely on account of his or her not being a Christian." They all, he added, believed that that was what the Bishop intended, and this would make the meaning more clear.

The Judge thought it would be as well to leave out all mention of that discretion. Of course there must be a selection of the candidates, and if the trustees did not behave properly, application could be made to the Court. He presumed the appeal from the Senior Chaplain would be to the trustees.

Mr. Scoble said he did not suppose that the trustees would care to have to do with the admission of the children. If they had to meet every time a child was admitted, their duties will be exceedingly onerous.

The Judge said that in that case they should have a clause saying that it was a school under the executive management of the Chaplain.

Mr. McCulloch said that if the principle were once adopted that natives are to come in, he did not think there would be any rush, for the parents were not so willing to send them. He did not think any difficulty would arise at all, it would be only in the event of any Chaplain trying to get behind the conditions and rendering the school strictly a Church of England one. As to dissenters of course there was little chance that the clause would affect Roman Catholics, Presbyterians or some other denominations, for these religionists had so complete arrangements themselves for education that it was a matter of indifference to them what the conditions were, as they would never think of sending their children to the school. But it was important to those few stray members of different denominations at present in Bombay not having sufficiently large members to make arrangements for education of the children in Bombay, and with regard to these Miss Prescott was anxious to give them an opportunity of obtaining education without being subjected to such denominational influences as would prevent them attending. On that point he had already addressed the Court, and his Lordship would decide whether it was a part of the conditions by Premchund Roychund that the school should continue on its existing scheme. Then as to costs it was Miss Prescott's express desire that they should not come out of this charitable fund. Of course he did not ask the Court to condemn her to pay her costs, as that would be an injustice, but it should be stated that she wished it be part of the decree that she should pay her own costs. But at the same time she requested the same course to be followed with regard to Mr. Spring's costs, and he would read what she said on the subject:—

"I have read over the 'finding' as carefully as I can, and I am fully satisfied that it has been conscientiously and thoughtfully made as far as the School Scheme is concerned. The only change I would ask is, that it should be a little more generous by substituting "shall" for "may," and adding the word "Bishop" in No. 3, reading thus . . . . . that children who are not Christians shall be admitted at the discretion of the Bishop or Senior Chaplain; if admittance depend solely upon one person he may be ill or absent when none could take place.

"With respect to the costs, I cannot think the finding just, as not taken from what seems to me the true point of view.

"It will hardly be disputed by either party that all the legal expenses connected with this business were radically consequent upon the first double misappropriation of the original Fund, and that though the Lay Trustees replaced it at their own cost, everything else of law proceeding belonging to and caused by the misappropriation has yet to be paid, for the fund is now called upon to do this, in other words to pay for its own misappropriation: and if this be sanctioned, then it seems to me that any one who willingly or unwillingly tampers with money which he ought not to touch, may be at liberty to repay himself for the trouble and expense he has caused, by taking as much more of it as he requires.

I would beg the Court to reconsider the subject of costs, and I also add that for the sake of the fund and other reasons I wish to pay my own.

(Signed) MARY PRESCOTT."

12th August 1869."

This suit, proceeded Mr. McCulloch, was brought to recover the money from the trustees, as they, acting no doubt under the instructions of Mr. Spring who in his written statement as founded on by the Bishop has falsely alleged—[Mr. Scoble here protested against the latter word]—who has, I recall my words, incorrectly alleged that neither Miss Prescott nor her school had any interest in the donation,—the trustees acting on that incorrect statement refused to attend to the application Miss Prescott made to them, with regard to the donation which had been and is now found to have been paid by Premchund Roychund for the purpose of maintaining these schools.

The Judge—Her schools! I don't understand she is anything but the teacher.

Mr. McCulloch—They are known as her schools; the money given by Government was for giving permanence to Miss Prescott's agency, but in consequence of Mr. Spring's statement the trustees refused to notice the application by Miss Prescott for the money that had been misappropriated.

The Judge—How did the money get into the hands of the Cathedral trustees?

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Spring handed it over to them. The trustees were indebted for work done to the Cathedral, and Mr. Spring took it on himself to hand over this money to pay their debts, and informed them it was a special fund. Our application was to have the money refunded and replaced as it was before. We never asked for ourselves, only that there should be a refund of this money, and the trustees refused to take any notice of our application or recognize our right to interfere in the slightest degree. The suit was brought, and the result has been the repudiation of all the contentions by Mr. Spring which are found to be utterly incorrect from beginning to end, and the money has been refunded and the trustees declared.

The Judge—Is it the case that after this suit was raised the money was paid into Court?

Mr. McCulloch—To Messrs. Remington & Co., to await the result of this suit.

The Judge—Who appears for the trustees?

Mr. McCulloch—They were dismissed from the suit without costs upon their paying this money into the hands of Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Judge—Then what is the use of discussing this question as to their costs?

Mr. McCulloch—I am only discussing it as to Mr. Spring who has not been dismissed, and who assisted the trustees. He took a totally distinct view from the other trustees. The others came in aid said, "We have been led"—I don't know that they said *misled*,—" by Mr. Spring; we now bring the money and leave it to the disposition of the solicitors in this suit;" but Mr. Spring attempted to justify himself and put in a long written statement claiming to use these funds for a purpose for which the Bishop finds they were not intended, and saying that they are entitled to establish a different kind of school.

The Judge—But what he did was to hand it over to the trustees?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

The Judge—In breach of trust?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

The Judge—And now the money is brought back, and you ask him to pay his own costs for having by that act rendered this suit necessary?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes. We applied for repayment of the money and a declaration of the scheme which was opposed by Mr. Spring most vehemently.

The Judge—Nobody appears for the trustees?

Mr. Scoble—Yes, my Lord, I do and I do not at all understand what my learned friend is now doing. It was left to the Bishop to decide whether the costs were to be paid, and he has found that Mr. Spring's costs as well as Miss Prescott's are to be paid out of the fund, and what my friend is doing now, except endeavouring to rake up an old story against a gentleman who was in Bombay respected by all his friends, I do not understand.

Mr. McCulloch—All I can say is Miss Prescott refuses to receive her costs out of the fund, and draws attention to the fact that Mr. Spring, who was the cause of all these expenses, is to be entitled to his costs out of this fund.

Mr. Scoble in replying said—I appear for Mr. Spring, who is the only defendant in the Court, and I understood my business here to-day was principally to appear, not upon the suit generally, but upon the finding of his Lordship the Bishop on the matters referred to him by the Court, but, my Lord, my learned friend's last remark has rendered it necessary I should advert to this question of costs. Now, my learned friend has used very harsh language with regard to Mr. Spring; he charged him making a false allegation on his written statement, and afterwards, on my protest, reduced that to incorrect. I am not here to defend Mr. Spring. I do not consider the suggestion is made by any one who knows Mr. Spring; that he was guilty of making a false statement in Court would not be believed; I am perfectly sure the friends of the relatrix would be the last to make such a statement of that gentleman; I am certain the gentlemen who have taken steps—and of whom I see one in Court here—would be the last to make such a suggestion against Mr. Spring. All Mr. Spring can be charged with is, not a breach of trust, but a mistake. Mr. Spring finds a sum of money in the hands of Mr. Fletcher when in a state of extreme ill health the latter went to England that he so far as he knew was not embossed in any particular trust; and, finding the money there, the trustees being pressed by the contractor for the repairs on the Cathedral, and believing it to have been put into the hands of Mr. Fletcher and not to be embraced in any particular fund, he conceived that with the consent of the donor it might be given to the repairs of the Cathedral. Therefore he consulted with Premchund, he readily consented that the money should be so applied, and Mr. Spring placed the money at the disposal of the trustees. No doubt that was a mistake by Mr. Spring, but no harder word should be used. Mr. Spring is respected and his memory was still revered by those who knew him, and hard language is a matter of surprise to me, coming as it does from those who know him. Mr. Spring's conduct was of a most innocent character; he is a man of a remarkably simple and guileless nature, unacquainted with law and business, a good, quiet, honest parson, and that being his conduct, the Bishop, to whom the question of costs was referred, has decided that Mr. Spring should be paid out of the fund, and I think your Lordship will have not the slightest reason for disturbing the finding that Mr. Spring's costs should be borne out of the fund. My learned friend's own client wrote on 5th February through her attornies—" With regard to Mr. Spring's costs, although Miss Prescott has all along considered and desires that the Court should know that she considers the finding to be wholly erroneous, she is nevertheless content to leave it as it stands on this point." Well, that was agreed to and why this undeserved slur and censure should now be cast on the reputation of Mr. Spring in this contest of the question of cost, I am at a loss to understand.

The Judge—Do you appear as Advocate General?

Mr. Scoble—The then Advocate General was also unfortunately a trustee of the Cathedral, and I don't know that he appeared in his double capacity.

The Judge—I am sure Mr. Bayley appeared, and I wish now to know if the Advocate General objected to allowing costs to Mr. Spring.

Mr. Scoble said the Bishop had consulted him as to his finding, and he did not object personally to Mr. Spring's costs being allowed, and had he instructed any learned gentleman to appear for the Advocate General he certainly would not have instructed him to oppose these costs. The Court might now dismiss this question of costs, since Miss Prescott had said she did not object, as the Advocate General did not object, and as the Bishop recommended the payment of Mr. Spring's costs—Mr. Spring being exonerated from any impropriety in a moral sense of the word, though no doubt he was guilty of legal impropriety in imagining the consent of the donor was all that was required to justify the diversion of the funds. Learning that question, therefore, the learned counsel said he wished to address himself to other points in which his learned friend had found fault with his Lordship the Bishop's finding. It certainly would have been preferable before framing this matter into Court if some effort had been made to bring to the notice of his Lordship the Bishop the special points upon which objections were to be taken, and it should not have been necessary to have any subsequent reference when a person of the dignity of the Bishop of Bombay had been asked to consult him as to that particular, by related to his position and give the benefit of his assistance to the Court in determining what was to be done with the money that had been bestowed and had to be expended in connection with the schools. It would have been desirable from every point of view, certainly that the Bishop instead of having his decision cavilled at and commented on in Court should have the points brought to his notice so that he might have had an opportunity of making such verbal alterations—for in point of fact they were only verbal alterations—as his learned friend had referred to. Mr. Scoble referred first to the objection as to devoting the money to the girls' school, and said he quite agreed to that, for in fact there was no boys' school.

Mr. Latham remarked there was no objection on that point, only a suggestion.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Latham has taken advantage of the absence of Mr. McCulloch to say that is not an objection only a suggestion, and I have no doubt it will be carried into matter counsel, now prevailing. The learned counsel then referred to the principles of the school, holding that from the first it had been of a Christian Missionary character, not a place for secular education only but distinctively and expressly in the intention of the founder and original promoters, a Christian school. There had been one peculiarity about it, that non-Christians had from the first been admitted, but, in spite of what his learned friend had said about the relatrix not desiring this to be considered a missionary school, this scheme had been and ever would be carried on as a missionary scheme. There had been no coercive attempt to inculcate Christian principles on all parties who were brought within the range of the school, but Christian influence had been brought to bear on all the pupils. It was unfortunately true that many of the Christian children in Bombay were from the nature of their training almost as heathen on coming to school as the natives, knowing as little about the principles of faith as Hindoos did about Christianity; and the object of this school had been to give Christian information to all. That was evident, too, from the name in the Government resolution, the name the "Christian Schools," and from Miss Prescott's statement that the children received from Mr. Fletcher when he visited as much as they were able to receive of such instruction as he wished to give them.

Mr. Latham—Only just so far as their parents would permit.

Mr. Scoble—Miss Prescott says Mr. Fletcher went through the school, and all received his instructions so far as capable; and up to this time, the school was essentially a Christian school.

The Judge—Am I to understand you as contending that no children should be admitted there unless they or their parents assented to their receiving Christian education?

Mr. Scoble—No, my Lord.

The Judge—Then how far do you go?

Mr. Scoble—That is just what it is difficult to define. We say any non-Christian parent ought to be told that the children will not receive Christian education but will be subjected to Christian influence as the practice of the school. Otherwise, so far as some are concerned, the school would become solely secular and that is foreign to its origin and practice. For any Hindoo father or mother who wishes to send children to school there are Government schools, but the object of this one was that the pupils should be brought under the influence of the distinctive Christian principles. If there are not Government schools in Bombay, there are others who have Government grants. Not to speak of Miss Carpenter's efforts, there are the Alexandra schools, the Goculdass Tejpal's, and Mr. Vinayekrao Jujgoonathjee Sunkersett has opened another, where they are not to give Christian education but have Government assistance. How many more Miss Carpenter may succeed in establishing I am unable to say, but I believe she has several in view; meanwhile the girls are being taught by masters till the mistresses be properly trained and one school has been opened in Girgaum. But that was not the case with this school; the object of it was that children should be brought under the influence of Christian teaching. Now with regard to the terms of Premchund's gift, I think your lordship will be satisfied by your knowledge of Premchund, having frequently seen him in Court and from the nature of the statement which he has made and on which the Bishop acted, that he really did not trouble himself much about the distinctive character of the school. He had a great respect for Mr. Fletcher, as every one had; he had a great deal of, I was to say money, but at any rate of securities that could be turned into money, he had also a very liberal spirit evinced by his charitable gifts to institutions in Bombay which bear his name and will live long after he has ceased to exist, and when Mr. Fletcher said he wanted this money Premchund gave a gift of five Mazagon shares. That was a very easy gift and your lordship will easily understand it. But what does he say in his statement?

The Judge—He says nothing of conditions.

Mr. Scoble—Then that Premchund did not profess to anything of distinctive principles. His learned friend Mr. McCulloch had said a deal as the distinctions of Hindooism and others; but he (Mr. Scoble) knew nothing of Premchund's religious principles and had only to deal with his statement, and that stated—"Some time in 1865 (1864) the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher called upon me to solicit my aid in behalf of a school in which he was interested, and which was proposed to be built on the Esplanade. The school was that which was then conducted by Miss Prescott, and in which both Christian and non-Christian children were educated. Mr. Fletcher said he was in want of half a lac of rupees for this purpose, as the school was without a permanent building and he could get no donations from wealthy natives, although he had repeatedly tried. I at once entered into Mr. Fletcher's views, and contributed five shares in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company in aid of the building fund for the school to be conducted, as I believe, in the way in which it was then conducted. At the same time I requested Mr. Fletcher to realize the shares at once, and to withhold the donor's name for the reason that I did not wish certain people to know what I was doing. I also particularly stipulated that no part of my donation should be used for food, but that all should go towards the building." The only point on which Premchund said he was informed was that non-Christian as well as christian children were educated in the school; probably he thought that a good thing and gave the five shares to please Mr. Fletcher, without much thought and stipulating only that none of it should be devoted to food, as the taking of animal life was against his feelings as a Jain? His learned friend had spoken of a conscience clause. He presumed that was in reference to recent legislation in England and possibly his learned friend had the advantage of him by some years, and might have been brought up under a brighter state of things, but he (Mr. Scoble) knew as to himself that there was no conscience clause when he was educated and his parents were not asked to send their children to the Catechism, and nothing had been said of such a clause in this case till it was introduced by Mr. McCulloch.

The Judge—There is no use arguing that. It was a Church of England school into which they were in the habit of admitting non-Christian children, but that Premchund gave his money on condition that dissenters should be admitted under a conscience clause it is preposterous to suppose for a moment.

Mr. Scoble said he did not suppose Premchund had any idea of a conscience clause while his learned friend had talked a good deal about Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Quakers, Independents and Presbyterians, and their liberty to send their children to the school; and they had that liberty but he had to insist most strongly that the school was a Church of England one, no conscience clause had been proved nor was such a condition referred to in Premchund's statement which he had made afterwards probably with a view to this case. He did not know by whom Premchund was called on for it, nor did he know who produced it. He knew it came from the other side of the table, but he dared say his worthy friend (Mr. Connon) whom he saw under his lordship knew about it.

Mr. Connon.—No, I have nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Scoble said he did not mean to say the document was improperly obtained. He learned now that Mr. Blaney had asked Premchund to put his recollection to paper, and probably Premchund had written it as he best could. But there were no conditions then; he only told them if they wished to get a good deal of money to sell the shares soon—and possibly he knew they would soon fall in value. The gift showed the liberal-mindedness of Premchund and they need not wonder at his condition as to the food or the privacy when they considered that some of his people would object to such a gift at all to a Christian school, and when they remembered the indignation against Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier for giving that excellent fountain simply because there was a cross upon the top of it. Some of the Orthodox Parsees were highly indignant at him for presenting a church with an ornament of that sort, and therefore he could quite understand that Premchund did not wish certain people to know what he was doing. Premchund's only condition was that the school should be conducted as formerly. Miss Prescott had stated that practice and he (Mr. Scoble) held that it supported the view he had set forth. Miss Prescott he had to remark was not the foundress of the school—though he had not a word to say against that lady. She was a devoted self-sacrificing woman who had sacrificed herself, doing what she conceived to be a good work for many children in Bombay, and all praise to her for it. She had come out to India and devoted herself to the work for a very trifling fee; for her share in the school he had nothing but a word of praise. But she was not the foundress, she had not established the principle on which the school was to be conducted, she only acted under the direction and instruction of Mr. Fletcher who was the mainspring and direction of the scheme. Unfortunately good men like Mr. Fletcher lived only too short a time and it was now necessary to have one to fill his place, and the Senior Chaplain was in natural and proper course suggested as the executive head. He held that the Senior Chaplain should be entrusted with the necessary discretion as proposed, and could see no object in the present objection save to cast a slur *ab initio* on the Senior Chaplain that he would refuse admission to children simply because they were non-Christian. In such a contingency as Mr. McCulloch asked for there was a presumption *a priori* that the Senior Chaplain in time to come would misconduct himself, would misbehave and deny non-Christians the privilege of admission and would not fulfil his office faithfully. He had to ask the Court not to place a succeeding Senior Chaplain in such an invidious position—he passed over as unworthy of notice the imputations his learned friend had chosen to cast on Mr. Spring's character as Senior Chaplain—not to sanction such an unwarrantably slur but to have more confidence in him in the discharge of this part of his religious and sacred duty. He (Mr. Scoble) could not doubt but that he had been following to a certain extent his own feelings in this matter, for he did not think the relatrix would have given that latitude.

Mr. Latham here begged to say in the absence of his learned senior that he had read the instructions and could say that Mr. McCulloch had not been speaking from his own feelings alone.

Mr. Scoble replied that he could only say that Miss Prescott's instructions, then seemed to be at variance with what he had always believed to be her views of the conscience clause, and a matter of very considerable importance. After the passage of the gift, the learned counsel concluded by asking his lordship to respect the interests of the school and its friends by confirming the finding of the Bishop which would form a part of the Charter of the school.

The Judge said he would hear Mr. McCulloch in answer, but he thought the only point was as to the conditions of the gift with regard to non-Christians, for he entertained no doubt whatever as to dissenters. What had seemed of importance to Premchund perhaps was that the children should receive secular instruction and as to Christians he had been quite indifferent—Premchund might have thought at least their intellects would derive more benefit in the school than their souls would be prejudiced—a very sensible idea his lordship thought.

Mr. McCulloch replied at some length as to the practice, as he attached great importance to that point whilst his learned friend had been propounding the doctrines that dissenters and non-Christians were to be admitted only on condition that they were to be converted to the Church of England. The contention on the opposite side was that the children might come in but must accept religious instruction and to hold that that was Premchund's meaning was an enormous farce, and it would be a mere play upon words to appoint the Senior Chaplain with a discretion on that undertaking. His learned friend had expressed surprise that the Bishop had not been addressed on the objections. Well, if his lordship had given them an opportunity of seeing his finding before it was issued they might have addressed him privately on the matter; but the Bishop did not do that at all. It would then have been out of place for the legal advisers of Miss Prescott to interfere, but he was told Miss Prescott had personally addressed his lordship on the matter in a correspondence which could not have been carried on through legal advisers. If they had interfered they might have been blamed for interfering with one who had been justly described as a person of dignity and asking him to reconsider or to discuss his decision. His learned friend would in such a case have turned round and said "Oh, how very improper," and they would have been blamed for such impropriety.

The Judge—Did you make these suggestions to the Bishop in the course of his examination?

Mr. McCulloch—He never gave us any notice. The finding came on us ere we had an opportunity of addressing his lordship in the matter and the gentlemen who are instructing me are far too well acquainted with their duty to have officially addressed his lordship on the matter.

The Judge—You might have written him to allow you to offer any suggestions.

Mr. McCulloch—The Bishop never gave us any chance, and after his finding it was too late for us professionally to do anything but come here. I understand Miss Prescott has privately remonstrated. But all these are trifling matters compared with the hope that this business will not be miscarried, so that non-Christian children may not have a sound education under the Church of England management, but at the same time without being compelled to sacrifice their prejudices in religious instructions.

This closed the argument and his lordship took time to consider his decision.

REV. MR. PATERSON'S JOURNEY TO NINEVEH.

THE Rev. J. Paterson, late of the Bombay Harbour Mission Union, tells us in a letter from Bagdad, Feb. 5th, that he has just returned from a visit to Mosul, distant three hundred miles. He performed the journey on horseback in eleven days. He took with him 100 Testaments or Gospel portions and placed them as he had opportunity in the hands of the leading men in the villages on the route. At one place the road was invested with robbers and an escort was necessary, but when they got near the place of danger three of their four protectors judged it prudent to retire. Mr. P. and his friends declined following this example, preferring to flee in the direction in which they wished to go, and urging their horses to the top of their speed, escaped the dreaded Hummawind, for whom, dead or alive, the Pacha offers a reward. At Mosul Mr. Paterson preached on Saturday evening, on Sunday twice, and on Monday evening to the native Presbyterian congregation, his addresses being interpreted. About 90 were present on one occasion. The females were in a railed-off place to the left. The congregation had not been visited for about three years. Many of the congregation came to bid him good bye, on the banks of the Tigris, when he started to return. A number of Testaments were sold by the Colporteur, about 40 being taken for the Jacobite children. The Bishop bought one himself, and by the aid of an interpreter Mr. P. had an interesting conversation with him. Some Testaments were sold to Roman Catholics. Mr. Paterson of course visited the ruins of Nineveh, and was much impressed with the way in which the divine predictions concerning that city had been fulfilled. "I will make thy grave," God had said in the days of her pride, and very effectually has her grave been made. Abundant rain fell, and the traveller was enabled to descend the Tigris by boat in four days. Mr. Paterson speaks in high terms of the kindness shown by Mr. Rassam, the Consul at Mosul.—*Bombay Guardian.*

ABYSSINIA.

THE Abyssinian expedition can no longer be likened to a tempest that has swept over a land, uprooting trees and unrooting houses, but working no change in its political and social aspects. Prince Menilek, of Shoa, at least, has evinced a desire to adopt, or imitate, the usages of civilized nations, and to establish an accredited channel of communication with foreign states. Some time last year the Prince despatched an envoy to Aden, requesting permission to appoint a consular agent at that station. This application was, of course, forwarded to the Home Government, which has at length consented to allow the Abyssinian Prince to hold direct intercourse with more civilized communities. A present of two guns was also sent to him from Aden, to strengthen his hands at home, and to enable him to maintain internal peace and tranquillity.—*Englishman.*

AFGHANISTAN.

SIRDAR MAHOMED ASLAM KHAN writes from Turkistan that he has thoroughly reconciled all differences between Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, and General Daood Shah. Consequently Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan will remain for the present in Turkistan. The Ameer has sanctioned this, but has reminded his son of his pleasure that there be three head functionaries in Turkistan—(1) Civil Governor, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan; (2) Military Commandant, General Daood Shah; and (3) a Prince (Shahzadjee) Mahomed Ibrahim Khan himself to reassure people and represent the Ameer in what relates to state and ceremony.

It is said that the Ameer has withdrawn all official power, both civil and military, from his son, Sirdar Yakoob Khan. The Ameer must feel very strong to venture on this step. He dared not have done it before the Umballa Conference. It is not without danger now.—*Pioneer*, Mar. 1.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

THE police reports some time ago informed our readers of a story of true love, painfully interesting, from the domestic misery which was involved in it. A well-to-do resident of this city returned home from his business one evening and missed his better-half. He rushed frantic in search of her, and some hours after found her in a respectable boarding house with his bosom friend and companion. A "scene" as usual followed, the most remarkable feature of which was that the lady threatened to make over her husband to the police on a charge of trespass. A criminal prosecution under the Penal Code was next commenced against the gay Lothario, but before the case came on the erring wife evinced the greatest contrition, and the wrath of the husband being appeased, the charge was withdrawn and the quarrel patched up,—a happy termination, as all thought, to a very ugly business. We now learn, however, that the lady and her lover have made a flit of it to America, leaving the too forgiving husband to solace himself with the care of two motherless infants. And this is a true story of real life.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

COLONEL GEO. CHESNEY.

THE public service in India is about to suffer a great loss (says the *Pioneer*) in the person of the distinguished author of *Indian Polity*. We believe it is too true that Colonel George Chesney has been offered the post of President of the new Civil Engineering College to be established at home. We can perfectly understand the attraction which so dignified and useful an employment in his native land is calculated to exercise, even upon an officer possessing the splendid official prospects which were opening before Colonel Chesney in this country, and we force ourselves to congratulate him on a change of sphere which is evidently agreeable to him. But, we repeat, his departure is a misfortune for India. There are after all perhaps not many individuals in the public service whose departure would leave a very permanent gap, but Colonel G. Chesney is one of the few. There is no man in all India who knows *all* India so well,—no one who can see so clearly both the forest and the trees,—who is at once a man of detail and a man of grasp. We believe ourselves to have warrant for saying that the Government of India considers his loss at the present time from the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department very nearly irreparable.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—" Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more delicious beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining the latest improvements:—
One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
One 5 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.
Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Two Double Barrel Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, &c., &c,
Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. carried out. W. NICOL & Co.
22nd January 1870

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
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CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	KARA RINGS.
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GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.		
SILVER " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "		

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SERIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON